ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS

FOR DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FISCAL YEAR 1924

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Explanatory Notes and Statements Showing Changes in Statutory Salaries, Increases or Decreases over Appropriations for 1923, and Changes in Language.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture: $361,920 to $382,520; increase of $20,600.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $20,600; actual decrease, $8,540, as follows: The position of Director, States Relations Service, at $4,500, has been transferred to the Office of the Secretary, with title changed to Director of Extension Service and salary increased by $500; one attorney at $4,000 and one at $3,500 have been added; and 17 places, with salaries aggregating $16,540, have been dropped. In addition to the position of Director of the States Relations Service at $4,500, four places, with salaries aggregating $5,090, have been transferred from statutory rolls and ten positions, with salaries amounting to $21,550, from lump fund rolls of other bureaus, and one position at $2,000 (accountant and bookkeeper) has been transferred to the statutory roll of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with corresponding reductions in all the rolls affected.

In addition to the change in the title of "Director, States Relations Service", to "Director of Extension Service", seven "executive clerks" are changed to "executive assistants", "one telegraph operator at $1,400" to "clerk of class 2", and "two laborers at $720 each" to "two watchmen at $720 each"; and a skilled laborer at $1,000 and one at $900 are substituted for clerks at the same salaries, and a messenger boy at $600 for a messenger or laborer, without change of salary.

With the growth and development of the work of the Department, it is highly desirable that all its extension activities be coordinated through a central agency. Provision has already been made by Congress for a director of scientific work and a director of regulatory work, and the third great division of the Department's activities covering the extension features should be similarly provided for. Only in this way can the most effective results be secured. Furthermore, it is essential that every effort be made to bring about a closer correlation of these activities with those of the appropriate State agricultural agencies. The extension work of the Department has been undergoing reorganization, and the estimates for 1924 contemplate placing under the Office of the Secretary the direction of the entire extension service, including that provided by Smith-Lever funds and appropriations under the States Relations Service, as well as the exhibits and motion-picture activities now under the Division of Publications. For the administration of this responsible work the best available man should be appointed. The type of administrator desired, with the requisite education, training, and experience, and one who can work in harmony with the various branches of the Department and the extension services of the States, can not be secured for less than $5,000, and difficulty may be expected in obtaining a suitable man even at that salary.

Some provision is also necessary for strengthening the legal work of the Department. The lack of an adequate staff in the Solicitor's office has been a distinct handicap to the prompt and effective handling of important administrative matters, and the difficulty seems impossible of amelioration unless salaries high enough to secure men of the requisite legal training and experience can be paid. In an effort to correct this situation, it is proposed to add two places for attorney--one at $4,000 and one at $3,500--and to drop the five law clerkships at $2,000 each. This will result in a net saving of $2,500 in the total salary roll of the Solicitor's Office and will permit of the necessary adjustments to place the legal work of the Department on a satisfactory basis.

The "Office of the Secretary" includes at the present time the immediate office of the Secretary, the offices of the Assistant Secretary, the Director of Scientific Work, and the Solicitor, as well as the offices of the Chief Clerk, Personnel, and Inspection, Mechanical Superintendent, etc., and the sections dealing with files and mail, telegraph and telephones, supplies, etc. The work of the Office of the Secretary has so increased that it has for some time been impossible to handle it with the force of employees provided by its statutory roll. This has made it necessary to call on the various bureaus of the Department to detail employees to that office, as authorized by law. The places transferred from other bureaus in these estimates are to be used to take care of employees now on detail from bureaus whose services are absolutely necessary and will be required permanently in connection with the general business operation of the Department.

The accountant and bookkeeper place at $2,000, which it is proposed to transfer to the statutory roll of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is now filled by an employee detailed to the latter bureau, where his services will be required permanently in connection with accounting work.

These estimates contemplate the substitution of one skilled laborer at $1,000 and one at $900 for two clerical positions with corresponding salaries. The first change is suggested to provide for a skilled laborer now carried by authority of the Civil Service Commission in a statutory clerical place, with the understanding that a change in designation would be requested in the next estimates. The second change is recommended in order to afford greater latitude in filling this position in case it becomes vacant. This $900 place is now occupied by a watchman assigned to night service on the central switchboard, who happens to have a clerical status. In the event of a vacancy some difficulty might be expected in filling the place from a clerk register.

The substitution of a messenger boy place at $600 in lieu of a messenger or laborer at the same salary is suggested. This will provide for a messenger boy temporarily carried, by authority of the Civil Service Commission, in a messenger or laborer position.

The change in designation of seven "executive clerks" to "executive assistants" is suggested solely for the sake of uniformity in the classification of positions of this type and to reduce the number of titles to a minimum. The two laborers transferred from the Bureau of Plant Industry perform watch service, and the change in designation to "watchman" will better describe their duties.

The title of the telegraph operator at $1,400, whom it is proposed to transfer from the statutory roll of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is changed to "clerk, class two", in order to afford greater latitude in filling the place in case of a vacancy. The present incumbent performs clerical work in addition to his duties as a telegrapher.

Mechanical Shops and Power Plant: $90,000; no change in amount.

NOTE.--The proviso under this paragraph relative to reimbursement from bureau funds for work performed by the machanical shops has been omitted, as this is now permanent legislation.

Miscellaneous Expenses, Department of Agriculture: $161,000 to $156,000; decrease of $5,000.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $5,000, this being the amount provided in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1923 for the purchase of an automobile for the official use of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The language of the paragraph has been amended by the omission of the clause providing for the purchase of this automobile, which has already been accomplished, and by the insertion of an additional clause, authorizing necessary expenses for the maintenance, repair, and operation of this vehicle.

It is also proposed to eliminate the words "for the payment of duties on imported articles." Tariff laws in effect prior to the passage of the act of September 21, 1922, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the free entry of scientific apparatus for use by scientific institutions, among which were included the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. This provision is not included in the recently enacted tariff law, however, and in consequence the Department is required to pay the duties assessed by this act. In a number of instances the Comptroller has ruled that payment of duties from the appropriation against which the purchase of imported articles is charged is permissible, notwithstanding the provision in the item for Miscellaneous Expenses for the payment of duties on such imported articles. However, to avoid any possible question, it is believed desirable to amend the language as proposed, especially since the appropriation provided by this paragraph will be insufficient for the payment of duties on importations of the various bureaus of the department.

Construction of Vault: Item omitted.

NOTE.--The item authorizing the use of $2,500 for the construction of a vault in the grounds of the Department of Agriculture in Washington for the safe storage of highly inflammable materials, the cost of which was made payable from bureau funds, has been omitted, as this work will be completed during the current fiscal year.

Rent of Buildings in the District of Columbia: $181,866 to $176,866; decrease of $5,000.

NOTE.--There was an unexpended balance of $5,000 in the rent fund last year; and it is believed that a like saving will be possible during 1923 and 1924.

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS and

STATES RELATIONS SERVICE.

NOTE.--Under the plan of organization of the Department of Agriculture, all the work of its various bureaus, divisions, offices, and boards will be placed under the general direction of either the Office of the Secretary, the Director of Scientific Work, the Director of Regulatory Work, or the Director of Extension. At the present time, the larger part of the work of the States Relations Service and the Division of Publications has to do with the dissemination of information developed by the investigational bureaus of the Department. Because of this relationship, and in order to insure the proper coordination of these activities, it is believed desirable to place these services directly under the Office of the Secretary.

In carrying out these changes, it is proposed to combine the work relating to agricultural exhibits and motion pictures, now conducted under the Division of Publications, with the extension activities under the States Relations Service, and to organize a separate unit resulting from this consolidation under the Office of the Secretary, to be known as the Extension Service.

It is also proposed to create separate units under the Secretary's Office, to be known as the Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work, to which will be assigned the duty of editing and distributing Department publications and other related work now performed by the Division of Publications.

The plan further contemplates the transfer of the research phases of the work of the present States Relations Service to other units of the Department. This will involve the creation of a new Bureau of Home Eco-

nomics, which will constitute one of the major divisions of the Department's organization, and the establishment under the Office of the Secretary of an Office of Experiment Stations, taking over from the States Relations Service the administration of the research work supported by Federal appropriations provided by the Hatch and Adams Acts, as well as the investigational work now under way at the various Department experiment stations located in outlying possessions of the United States. This will permit of the close coordination of the research work of the various bureaus of the Department and that conducted by the State agricultural experiment stations under the immediate supervision of the Director of Scientific Work.

The foregoing changes will result in the elimination of the present Division of Publications and the States Relations Service.

Salaries, Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work (formerly Division of Publications): $299,900 to $263,670; decrease of $36,230.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $36,230; actual decrease, $9,000, as eleven places, aggregating $9,000, formerly carried on the statutory roll of the Division of Publications, have been dropped. Twenty-three places, amounting to $31,160, have been transferred to the statutory roll of the Extension Service, and two positions, with salaries aggregating $5,000, have been transferred to the lump fund for agricultural exhibits (Extension Service). Four positions, involving salaries of $8,930, have been transferred to this roll from other bureaus, with corresponding reduction in the latter funds.

The following changes in title are proposed, without change in salary:

"Chief of Division, $3,500," to "Assistant in Charge of Office of Distribution". As the Division of Publications will be abolished, the position of Chief of Division will be no longer required. It is proposed to utilize the salary, however, for the appointment of an assistant to have charge of the Office of Distribution, under the new arrangement outlined. This will be a service office, having charge of the mailing of Department bulletins and other printed material, of the contracts with the Government Printing Office in connection with the printing work, and of the duplicating (multigraph and mimeograph) work of the Department.

"Chief Editor, $3,000", to "Editor". It is impossible to secure the services of a competent chief editor at a salary of $3,000, all efforts to obtain a suitable man at this salary having failed. The estimates provide for the appointment of an Assistant in Charge of Editorial Office at $5,000, which is the minimum amount for which the type

of man desired can be secured. It is desired, however, to use the $3,000 position for an Assistant, whose services will be necessary for the proper conduct of the editorial work.

"Assistant in Charge of Information, $3,000", to "Executive Assistant". Under the new plan of organization the present designation will no longer be appropriate. It is proposed to use this place, however, for the employment of an Executive Assistant thoroughly familiar with the regulations and procedure of the Department to assist in the administrative work of the Editorial Office and the Office of Distribution.

"Editor and Compiler, $2,250", to "Assistant Editor". This change is suggested for the sake of uniformity in designation. The employee affected is being transferred from the statutory roll of the Bureau of Animal Industry. He will occupy a position in the new organization as Assistant Editor.

"Assistant in Charge of Distribution, $2,500", to "Assistant". Under the new organization the present occupant of this position will be assigned to supervisory duties in connection with the handling of the many thousand requests received daily for Department publications. He will not have charge of the Office of Distribution, as his present title might imply.

General Expenses, Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work (formerly Division of Publications): $57,930 to $47,850; decrease of $10,080.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $10,080; actually no change in total funds, as this amount has been transferred to the lump fund for agricultural exhibits (Extension Service). The amount specifically set aside for extra labor and emergency employments has accordingly been reduced from $11,380 to $1,300. Of the original appropriation of $11,280 for extra labor, $10,080 was provided for the exhibits work, and with the transfer of the exhibit item to the Extension Service this amount should also be added to the appropriation for that purpose.

Agricultural Exhibits.

NOTE.--This paragraph has been transferred to General Expenses, Extension Service.

Printing and Binding: $700,000; decrease of $100,000.

NOTE.--This item has been transferred from the Miscellaneous section of the bill with the amount reduced by $100,000, with a corresponding decrease of $25,000 in the amount set aside for the printing of farmers' bulletins. The printing fund, which has general application to

the Department as a whole, will be under the immediate control of the Secretary.

The language of the printing item has been amended, in order to bring it into conformity with the directions contained in Circular No. 70 of the Bureau of the Budget, dated June 22, 1922. A clause has also been added excepting from the provisions of this paragraph such printing and binding as now is, or may hereafter be, specially authorized by law or by the regulations of the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing.

The total amount expended by the various bureaus of the Department from the general printing fund and reimbursed from lump-fund appropriations of the bureaus, covering what is known as "repay" work, performed at the Government Printing Office for the various bureaus, is approximately $23,000 per annum. Pursuant to Circular 70 of the Budget Bureau, the language of the appropriation for printing and binding for 1924 has been submitted in such form as to cover all such work.

At the present time the Department has authority under the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the maintenance by the Weather Bureau of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications, for which an appropriation of $12,000 is provided.

In addition, the Joint Committee on Printing, through its Regulations No. 11, issued June 8, 1922, has authorized the Department to do such printing outside of the District of Columbia as may be required to issue local weather maps, forecast cards, and local bulletins by the plants of the Weather Bureau field stations, provided the same is within the limitations of available appropriations and the regulations of the Committee. (See Sections 101 and 102, Title 11, Regulations No. 11, Joint Committee on Printing). The Committee has also authorized the maintenance of plants to do field printing within the limitations of available appropriations and the regulations and authorizations of the Committee, at the Forest Service supply depot, Ogden, Utah, at the Washington (D.C.) office of the Weather Bureau, and at 96 field stations of the Weather Bureau. (See Section 201, Title 11, Regulations No. 11, Joint Committee on Printing).

Weather Bureau Printing.-- All printing done for the Weather Bureau at the Government Printing Office is provided for out of the general printing fund of the Department. In addition, one item under General Expenses of the Weather Bureau provides $12,000 for the maintenance of a

printing office in the city of Washington for the prompt dispatch of the Bureau's forecast work. This arrangement has the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. Similarly, the Committee has authorized printing work at 96 field stations of the Weather Bureau, the cost of which is met from the General Expense appropriation for "Expenses Outside of Washington."

Forest Service Printing at Ogden, Utah. The continuance of the printing plant at Ogden is of importance to the Forest Service because of the character of service performed and the fact that its maintenance is possible at a minimum outlay of money. Because of the character of the equipment, the press work turned out is limited to small jobs of emergency character, the need for which can not be foreseen long enough in advance to permit the preparation of copy at the supply depot and forwarding to the Washington Office for printing in the Government Printing Office. In addition to being small jobs as to size, the quantity is so small as to really be negligible in amount as it concerns the facilities and output of the Government Printing Office. All standard forms used generally throughout the Forest Service are printed in Washington at the Government Printing Office. The printing at Ogden is limited to special fire placards, notices, forms, etc., the need for which often arises in the midst of a fire season, and to special administrative forms, the need for which comes through special conditions not general to the Forest Service.

The continuance of the Ogden printing plant has been approved by the Joint Committee on Printing, which some time ago made a thorough investigation and satisfied itself that its operation under the conditions set forth was advantageous to Government interest.

STATES RELATIONS SERVICE.

NOTE.---Of the total statutory roll of $204,660 of the States Relations Service for the fiscal year 1923, $29,900 has been transferred to the Office of Experiment Stations and $153,000 to the Extension Service (under the Office of the Secretary), and $21,760 to the new Bureau of Home Economics; and of the total of $4,381,300 for General Expenses, $1,718,700 has been transferred to the Office of Experiment Stations, $2,612,600 to the Extension Service, and $50,000 to the Bureau of Home Economics.

Salaries, Office of Experiment Stations (formerly part of States Relations Service): $29,900 to $34,300; increase of $4,400.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $4,400; actually no change, as one clerk of class three and two of class two (total $4,400) have been transferred from the appropriation for Administration of Hatch, Adams, and Smith-Lever Acts, States Relations Service, with corresponding reduction in the latter fund.

GENERAL EXPENSES, OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Appropriations under the Hatch and Adams Acts.

NOTE.-- In both of these paragraphs the words "and Territories" have been omitted, since all of the Territories originally contemplated by the Hatch and Adams Acts have subsequently become States. The proviso in the item making appropriations under the Adams Act, "That not to exceed $15,000 shall be paid to each State and Territory under this act," is omitted, as the act itself specifically provides for apportionment to the States on this basis, and the language is therefore superfluous.

Administration of Hatch, Adams, and Smith-Lever Acts: $68,700 to $64,300; decrease of $4,400.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $4,400; actually no change, as one clerk of class three and two of class two are being transferred to the statutory roll of the Office of Experiment Stations, with corresponding reduction in this lump fund.

The language of this paragraph has been amended by the omission of that portion which provides for the administration of the Smith-Lever Act (Agricultural Extension Act of May 8, 1914), since it is proposed to defray such expenses in future from the lump fund appropriation for farmers' cooperative demonstration work (Extension Service).

Insular Experiment Stations: $210,000 to $205,000; decrease of $5,000.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $5,000, as the present appropriation for Alaska experiment stations has been reduced from $75,000 to $70,000.

The clause making $11,800 immediately available for Alaska experiment stations has been omitted. This language has been carried in the bill for a number of years and the amounts expended from it in one year have been practically offset in another. There is therefore no particular advantage in continuing this authority.

Salaries, Extension Service (formerly part of States Relations Service): $153,000 to $176,000; increase of $23,700.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $23,700; actual decrease, $5,880, covering seven places dropped. Twenty-three positions, with salaries aggregating $31,160, have been transferred from the statutory roll of the Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work (Division of Publications) and two places, involving $3,400, from the lump fund for farmers' cooperative demonstration work, Extension Service (States Relations Service);

the position of Director, States Relations Service, $4,500, has been transferred to the statutory roll of the Secretary's office, and a messenger boy at $480 to the statutory roll of the Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work; with corresponding reductions in the rolls affected.

The designation of "Assistant in Charge of Motion Picture Activities," at $3,000, transferred from the Division of Publications, is changed to "Assistant in Charge of Office of Motion Pictures," without change in salary. The new organization contemplates the creation of an Office of Motion Pictures under the Extension Service, and it is believed desirable to amend the title of the officer in charge accordingly.

Two clerks at $960 each are changed to laboratory aids at the same salary. It is extremely difficult to secure competent clerical help at this low salary, but the places can be utilized to advantage for the employment of assistants needed in connection with the photographic laboratory work.

One messenger boy or laborer place at $480 is substituted for messenger boy at the same salary. The place is now filled temporarily by a laborer, under authority of the Civil Service Commission, with the understanding that recommendation for change in designation would be included in the estimates for next year.

Two charwomen at $240 each have been substituted for a messenger boy at $480. In the new organization there will be need for two additional charwomen and one less messenger boy.

GENERAL EXPENSES, EXTENSION SERVICE.

Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work (transferred from States Relations Service): $1,300,000 to $1,284,350; decrease of $15,650.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $15,650; actually no change, as two executive clerks at $2,500 each and a private secretary to the Director of Scientific Work at $2,250 have been transferred to the Office of the Secretary; an assistant in charge of editorial office at $5,000 to the Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work; and an executive clerk at $2,000 and one clerk of class 2 to the statutory roll of Extension Service.

Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work (transferred from States Relations Service): $1,300,000 to $1,250,000; decrease of $50,000.

NOTE.--Actual decrease of $50,000.

Agricultural Exhibits (transferred from Division of Publications): $70,000 to $85,080; increase of $15,080.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $15,080; actually no change, as $10,080 of this amount has been transferred from the $11,380 item for extra labor and emergency employments, General Expenses, Division of Publications, and the remaining $5,000 covers the salaries of two employees transferred to this lump fund from the statutory roll of the Division of Publications.

The exhibit work of the Department is purely an extension activity, and for this reason should be grouped with work of similar character under the Extension Service.

Of the original appropriation of $11,380, for extra labor and emergency employments, provided by the item for miscellaneous expenses under "General Expenses, Division of Publications", $10,080 was intended for and has been used in connection with the exhibit work, and with the transfer of the exhibit item to the Extension Service this amount should likewise be added to the appropriation for that purpose. This will not involve any increase in total funds.

Provision is made for the transfer from the statutory roll of the Division of Publications to the lump-fund appropriation for Agricultural Exhibits of an Assistant in Charge of Exhibits at $3,000 and an Assistant in Exhibits at $2,000. During the past year the Office of Exhibits has been forced to constantly increase its activities and enlarge its operations in a measure to meet the demands made upon it. New and improved types of exhibits are being evolved, necessitating in their production the employment of specialists in lines of work not heretofore appropriately classified under statutory and civil service classifications, and the frequently shifting needs for specific talent makes employment of permanently classified personnel impracticable, inefficient, and expensive. The work performed by those specialists is technical in character, and their salaries should properly be paid from the lump fund, following the practice in effect in other bureaus of the Department. Furthermore, the exhibit work is much heavier, and a larger personnel is necessary to handle it, at certain times of the year than at others, which makes it desirable to have an elastic salary fund.

An amendment to the phraseology of the exhibits paragraph, by the elimination of the words "in cooperation with other departments of the Government," is proposed. This language is believed to be too restrictive. It is very essential that this work be conducted in such a manner as to make it most effective. To do so necessitates cooperation with public agencies such as other bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, other Government departments, State institutions, including experiment stations, colleges of agriculture, and State departments of agriculture,

as well as numerous semipublic or private institutions.

The paragraph is further amended so as to authorize the employment of assistance in, as well as outside of, the city of Washington, and by the omission of the authority to pay rent outside the District of Columbia. If these amendments are approved, the Department will be enabled to prepare its exhibits in Washington, insuring greater economy and efficiency in the work and preventing costly delay in the prompt handling and dispatch of material. Under the present authorization the work is greatly handicapped. Exhibits should be prepared under the immediate supervision of the persons responsible for their presentation and in close and constant touch with the specialists whose subjects they illustrate. In appropriating money for exhibit purposes, Congress allowed a small amount for the employment of assistants and a large sum for the purpose of preparing exhibits. The money for employing assistants was made inexpendable outside the District of Columbia, and the sum appropriated for preparing material was made inexpendable in the District of Columbia. The nearest accessible place outside the District of Columbia where it was found at all feasible to construct this material was at Alexandria, Virginia. This work has been carried on in a warehouse about nine miles distant from the place where the assistants employed for preparing and directing such material have offices. This injects into the handling of the exhibit work an element of inefficiency which can not be overcome under the restricted authority contained in the present exhibit appropriation paragraph. The personnel in Washington must travel eighteen miles to view material which in course of construction and preparation for shipment requires constant supervision, and the personnel in Alexandria labors under the same handicap when it is necessary to consult with the Washington office on the numerous problems constantly arising. Similar loss of time is experienced by the specialists and scientists of the various bureaus in Washington whose information and advice is sought. Inconvenience, delay, and risk of loss is imposed by the necessary daily movement of valuable sketches, plans, etc., by messenger between the unnatural divisions of the office, and expense, unnecessary labor, and loss of time is involved in the constant movement of exhibits between the Alexandria factory and the various bureaus of the Department in Washington. Furthermore, most of the employees engaged in the construction of exhibits in Alexandria are persons whose homes are in Washington. This makes it necessary for them to spend one and a half hours longer each day in traveling to and from their place of work than is required of employees working in other branches of the Department in Washington.

If authority is granted to concentrate the exhibit work in Washington, provision for the payment of rent outside of the city will be no longer required.

General Administrative Expenses (transferred from States Relations Service): no change in amount.

NOTE.--The language of this paragraph has been amended in order to make the appropriation applicable to the work of the Extension Service.

Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work: $4,580,000.

NOTE.--This item merely provides in the Agricultural Act for the permanent annual appropriation made available by the Smith-Lever (Cooperative Agricultural Extension) Act of May 8, 1914.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Statutory Salaries: $351,400; no change in amount.

NOTE.--One skilled mechanic at $1,200 has been substituted for an electrician at the same salary. This change is suggested in order to meet the reuirements of the Civil Service Commission. The Commission has authorized the temporary use of the electrician position for the employment of a carpenter, with the understanding that in the next estimates steps would be taken to have a skilled mechanic place at the same salary substituted therefor.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Expenses in Washington: $115,575 to $118,575; increase of $3,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $3,000. This additional sum is required to provide and maintain adequate instrumental equipment. Because of lack of sufficient funds, it has been necessary for the past several years to constantly repair and reconstruct the existing apparatus. As a result, this equipment has gotten into bad condition and present high prices make it impracticable to purchase new stocks with the limited funds available. Additional equipment is urgently needed, not only for the usual meteorological purposes, but also to meet new demands for information concerning floods, stages of rivers, and available water supply for civic and power purposes, and for basic data in making certifications concerning rainfall for insurance purposes. Several million dollars worth of rainfall insurance was written during the past year, and the Weather Bureau is the only authentic source of definite information regarding weather conditions. Additional instrumental equipment is needed to enable the Bureau to properly meet the demands of the service required of it.

Expenses Outside of Washington: $1,327,240 to $1,332,240; increase of $5,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $5,000. This amount is needed for the employment of necessary additional observers and meteorologists at field stations. The number of employees engaged on regular Weather Bureau work is approximately the same as it was years ago. In the meantime there has been a material increase in the duties and responsibilities imposed upon the Weather Bureau, which is supplying more detailed and exhaustive information to the public than ever before. The point has been reached where it is not only impossible to restore important activities abandoned

or curtailed during the war, but to meet the continually increasing demands put upon the Bureau for local service everywhere at its more than 200 field stations in connection with existing activities. The growth of aviation, the inauguration of weather dissemination by radio, and the normal increase in the various activities of the Nation make continual new demands upon the Weather Burea, necessitating the provision of additional facilities and funds for carrying out the important service in meteorology represented. The increase requested will provide for only about four additional qualified technical men.

Frost Warnings: $12,000; item omitted.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $12,000. This appropriation has been omitted.

Investigation of Atmospheric Phenomena: $79,020 to $104,020; increase of $25,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $25,000. Aerial navigation over approximately 4,000 miles of established routes creates a demand for special meteorological information that can only be met by increased appropriations The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in its report to the President, dated April 9, 1921, recommended a meteorological program amounting to $400,000. The Air Service of the War Department is actively engaged in establishing a model airway extending from Hampton Roads, Va., via Bolling Field (near Washington), to McCook Field, near Dayton, Ohio. It has requested the active cooperation of the Weather Bureau in furnishing reports and information to the central station at Bolling Field. The Weather Bureau has agreed to furnish all information within its power, but lack of funds for any extensive participation in this cooperation prohibits it from meeting this demand in a satisfactory manner. It is proposed to establish about six additional secondary pilot balloon stations for the purpose of giving frequent information to the War, Navy, and Post Office Departments and to civilian flyers. These stations will be established at such points as will afford data of most value to aviation. The more or less frequent accidents that occur in flying are in a large measure due to a lack of proper information by the flyers concerning adverse meteorological conditions. Liberal support of this project can not be too strongly urged because of its vital importance to aviation in general and its direct value in the advancement of meteorological knowledge.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Statutory Salaries: $651,650 to $627,480; decrease of $24,170.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $24,170; actual decrease, $21,920. Twenty-seven places, with salaries aggregating $21,920, have been dropped and one editor and compiler at $2,250 has been transferred to the statutory roll of the Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Tuberculosis Eradication: $2,877,600; no change in amount.

NOTE.--The language of the paragraph has been amended by omitting the words, "of which $300,000 shall be immediately available."

Eradication of Cattle Ticks: $660,000 to $500,000; decrease of $160,000.

NOTE.-- There is an actual decrease in this appropriation of $160,000.

Animal Husbandry Investigations: $284,320 to $300,000; increase of $15,680.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $15,680. It is proposed to use this amount as follows:

(a) $3,000 for genetic research. During the past sixteen years funds allotted to genetic research have been devoted to experiments with guinea pigs. The principal project has been a study of the effects of inbreeding and cross-breeding. Results of a most definite kind have been obtained and give, what had previously been lacking in animal breeding, a thoroughgoing theory of the effects of different systems of mating, supported at all points by adequate data. These results will have an important application to the improvement of farm animals. The increase of $3,000 requested will enable the Department to appoint a trained specialist to assist in inbreeding and cross-breeding investigations with swine, poultry, and other live stock and make possible the close supervision and extensive records essential to the successful prosecution of work of this nature.

(b) $6,380 for nutrition research. This project consists of the study of the relation of factors in nutrition to the maintenance, growth, development, fattening, and composition of animals and animal products, including poultry and eggs; the function and value of nutrients in the process of nutrition; and the relative nutrition requirements of animals under varying conditions for different purposes. It

is proposed to use the $6,380 increase specifically as follows:

(1) $3,880 for the investigation of meat animals, including poultry and eggs. The tremendous loss throughout the country from chicks dying in the shell during incubation, which aggregates millions of dollars annually, would indicate the importance of this problem to the welfare of the poultry industry and consumers generally. Very little work has been done as yet to aid in the solution of this problem.

(2) $2,500 for soft pork investigations. Work along this line has been hampered by lack of funds to conduct certain nutrition studies pertaining to the fundamental causes of soft pork. The great importance of the project and the extensive cooperation which the Department is receiving from State agricultural colleges and other agencies throughout the country is believed to fully justify the small increase in Federal funds requested.

(c) $6,300 for animal husbandry experiment farm. The abattoir at the Beltsville farm is greatly in need of repairs. In order to take care of animals slaughtered in connection with soft pork and other meat investigations now under way, repairs should be made to the meat storage room, and the ceiling of the refrigerating room should be raised. No repairs to this equipment have been possible for several years on account of insufficient funds. Only the most urgent needs are covered by this estimate.

The language of this paragraph making $8,000 immediately available for the erection of buildings at the United States sheep experiment station in Clark County, Idaho, has been omitted. Special provision of this amount for construction purposes is continued, however.

Hog Cholera: $510,000 to $406,020: decrease of $103,980.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $103,980. This reduction entails a decrease from $285,480 to $181,500 in the fund for hog cholera eradication. The amounts carried in the provisos for virus-serum control and hog cholera research ($195,000 and $29,520, respectively) remain unchanged.

Construction work at Beltsville, Md.: $5,000 to $20,000; increase of $15,000.

NOTE.--An appropriation of $5,000 is provided under this item for the current fiscal year, to be used for the construction of a sewage-disposal plant at the Bureau of Animal Industry experiment farm at Beltsville, Md. This sum will be expended during the present year. The $20,000 requested for the fiscal year 1924 will, if granted, be used for

the construction of an experimental dairy barn for animals on special digestion trials and for investigations of a special nature which require that the animals be segregated from the regular herds. Special arrangements of stalls are essential in many of the experiments. Because of present inadequate facilities, it is necessary to keep cows used for this work in the barns with other animals. This makes it very difficult to give them proper care and insure accuracy in feeding and sampling. A two-story concrete feed barn, with basement and one-story wings, is contemplated. This structure will have a capacity of some 131,000 cubic feet, the estimated cost being approximately 15.2 cents per cubic foot.

Meat Inspection: $891,180 to $866,180; decrease of $25,000.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $25,000; actual decrease, $21,500, as one executive clerk at $2,500 and a messenger or laborer at $1,000 have been transferred from this fund to the statutory roll of the Office of the Secretary.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

Statutory Salaries: $497,560 to $485,020; decrease of $12,540.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $12,540; actual decrease, $15,900, which covers seventeen places dropped. Four clerks of class one have been transferred from the statutory roll of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and 2 laborers at $720 each, with designation changed to watchman, have been transferred to the statutory roll of the Office of the Secretary, with corresponding reduction in the rolls affected.

The work of the Bureau of Plant Industry covering the storage and transportation of fruits and vegetables was transferred to the Bureau of Markets in 1919. This transaction represented the transfer of lump funds amounting to $21,520 and four statutory places. In the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1923 this work was transferred back to the Bureau of Plant Industry, but, through an oversight, only the lump fund was transferred. The four clerks of class one which it is recommended be transferred to the statutory roll of the Bureau of Plant Industry represent the statutory funds used in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the storage and transportation work, and, since the transfer of the lump fund has been made, it is now desired to correct the error by the transfer of statutory places to the Bureau of Plant Industry, which should have been done at the time of the transfer of the lump funds. The four clerks involved are actually engaged in the storage work.

The two laborers at $720, transferred to the Secretary's Office, perform watch service. All work of this character is supervised by the Chief Clerk of the Department, which fact makes this transfer desirable.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Investigation of Plant Diseases: $82,000 to $77,000; decrease of $5,000.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $5,000; actually no change in total funds as $10,000 for research in brown rot and kindred diseases of peach trees and $5,000 for the investigation of cranberry diseases have been transferred to the item for Fruit Disease Investigations, and $10,000 has been transferred to this item from the appropriation for Cereal Disease Control.

In the appropriation bill for last year, the House added $5,000 to this item apparently for the purpose of undertaking investigations on raspberry mosaic in the Middle West. When the bill was under consideration in the Senate, another $5,000 was added to the item for

Fruit Disease Investigations ostensibly for the same purpose. The Office of Fruit Disease Investigations is the proper unit of the Bureau of Plant Industry for administering work of this character, and the raspberry disease investigations are now under way under the fruit disease item. During the course of the year an unusual emergency developed in connection with the Northwestern cranberry industry which has made it advisable to allot the $5,000 increase for 1923 in the item for Plant Disease Investigations to the study of these new troubles. This work is also being prosecuted under the direction of the Office of Fruit Disease Investigations, where it properly belongs.

With the transfer of the $10,000 for research work on brown rot of the peach to the appropriation for Fruit Disease Investigations, the proviso in the Plant Pathology paragraph, reading "Provided, That $10,000 of this amount shall be used for research in brown-rot and kindred diseases of peach trees," should be omitted.

Fruit Disease Investigations: $92,935 to $111,935; increase of $19,000

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $19,000; actual increase $4,000 as $10,000 for peach brown-rot investigations and $5,000 for northwestern cranberry diseases have been transferred from the appropriation for Investigations of Plant Diseases. (See preceding note). This $4,000 increase, if allowed, will be used for extending the work on citrus and subtropical fruit diseases. The Department is continually asked for definite data on the behavior and control of several citrus diseases, which can only be obtained by carefully conducted investigations. Spraying experiments for Melanose and citrus scab have shown that these diseases are controllable; and the introduction of the new Bordeaux oil-emulsion spray has developed a new interest in citrus spraying. The success obtained from the small-scale spraying operation already accomplished has resulted in a demand for an extension of the experiments so as to make available in the shortest possible time reliable data for the varied conditions in different sections of the citrus belt. Interesting results have also been secured in connection with the investigation of the rots and spots of citrus fruits, particularly the two stem-end rots and blue mold, but further information is demanded by citrus shippers, transportation companies, and fruit handlers, which can not be supplied with the present available appropriations.

Citrus Canker Eradication: $30,000 to $60,000; increase of $30,000.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $30,000; actual decrease, $70,000, since the Deficiency Appropriation Act of July 1, 1922, makes available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1923 a supplemental appropriation of $100,000 for the control of citrus canker.

An unexpected and serious outbreak of canker in Florida, resulting from the impossibility of thorough inspection of the citrus

districts with the small force of inspectors of the previous year, necessitated an immediate increase in eradication work. Reports of progress indicate that this outbreak had not assumed epidemic proprotions and, unless additional undiscovered canker infections are found, it is believed that the sum recommended will be sufficient to maintain the eradication work upon a satisfactory basis.

Control of White Pine Blister Rust: $200,000; no change in amount.

NOTE.--Final plans for the future conduct of the blister-rust work in the Northwest can not be formulated until the end of the present field season, when full information will be available on the situation and the possibilities of eradication or control of the disease can be better determined. Accordingly, no change is recommended in this item. Since $100,000 of the $150,000 provided by the Deficiency Appropriation Act of March 20, 1922, will be available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1923, this recommendation actually represents a corresponding decrease in the total funds for 1924.

The clause making $50,000 of this appropriation immediately available has been omitted.

Cotton and Truck Crop Diseases: $117,000 to $127,000; increase of $10,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $10,000. This amount is needed for the proper conduct of the following investigational projects.

(a) $2,500 for work on cotton diseases. The cotton crop of the country sustains an annual loss of upwards of a quarter of a billion dollars from plant diseases. Present funds are insufficient to meet the emergency calls for assistance in combating the diseases of this crop. A new disease has appeared in Arkansas, supposed to be due to an Asiatic fungus; a boll-blight in the Southeastern States due to Diplodia has assumed a new importance; a new cotton rust has come across the Mexican border into Texas. Two of the serious cotton diseases already studied, anthracnose and bacterial blight, may be combated by the use of healthy seed and through seed treatment, but an efficient and satisfactory method of disinfecting cotton seed has not yet been introduced. In addition to the disease-control features of the seed treatment, the sulphuric acid used results in the removal of the fuzz on the seed, which permits easier planting by the machines. The seed treatment also facilitates germination and thus insures the earlier maturity of the crop, which is a factor to be considered in connection with the efforts to more quickly combat the boll weavil.

The Texas root-rot causes stupendous losses to cotton growers. It also injures alfalfa, fruits, vegetables, and other crops. Root-rot is distributed throughout New Mexico and Arizona and as far west as southern

California and constitutes an increasing menace to the new cotton-growing industry in the Southwest. The disease has been known to exist in Texas for thirty years and during that period has been exceedingly destructive to crops. All types of soil are subject to its attack. The dying of alfalfa from root-rot has been reported from nearly every section of Arizona, where its occurrence has been observed for at least fifteen years. Under normal conditions alfalfa should produce for a long period of years, but when root-rot becomes established the fields must be re-seeded every three or four years.

(b) $7,500 for the investigation of potato diseases. The potato is one of the most important crops of this country, having a farm value of approximately $505,000,000 annually. Losses to potato growers from diseases are estimated to be in excess of $125,000,000 each year; the proportion of the total crop suffering injury from disease being one of the largest in the entire field of crop production. Seed certification is a valuable aid to the production of disease-free seed stocks. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the success of the potato industry depends primarily upon good seed, and that no greater service can be rendered to the growers than the development of a system of correct seed growing for the larger commercial districts, with particular reference to the elimination of diseases. Ten years ago the need for the control of potato mocaic, leaf-roll, and other seed-borne diseases led the Bureau of Plant Industry to introduce a method of summer field inspection and certification of seed potatoes by State agencies. This plan has been widely adopted, and in 1921 some 1,530,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes were produced. New seed-growing areas should be developed in regions of greater freedom from insects, and efforts should be made to bring about closer cooperation between the States in potato seed certification and to effect greater uniformity of standards.

Up to the present time the potato wart investigations of the Department have been supported by an emergency appropriation to the Federal Horticultural Board. These special investigations will be practically completed by the end of the fiscal year 1923. There are certain important points in connection with the potato wart problem, however, which should receive further attention. The length of time the disease will live in the soil should be determined and new immune varieties developed. A study of the manner of inheritance of immunity, as well as its nature and permanency, should be undertaken. Almost nothing is as yet known in regard to the possibility of experimental modification of resistance and of the particular factors which predispose susceptible varieties to infection at certain stages of their growth.

Crop Physiology Investigations: $56,860 to $66,860; increase of $10,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $10,000. This sum is requested for enlarging the date production investigations in California, Arizona, and Texas. The Deglet Noor variety, a choice dessert date from Algeria, has so far succeeded only in the hottest, driest valleys. Experiments with the bag ripening

method should be extended to determine whether the fruit can be protected from injury from dew and rain during the ripening period. The Saidy variety of date from Egypt has recently been found well adapted for commercial culture in this country. It can be grown under a wider range of conditions than can the Deglet Noor variety but should be tested out as soon as possible on an experimental scale in all the warmer irrigated valleys of California, Arizona, and Texas. The planting of date plams and bringing them to the bearing stage is a very expensive undertaking. Since the palms can not be budded or grafted, the whole plantation must be dug up or abandoned if the wrong variety is planted. To prevent heavy losses through planting dates where they can not succeed, it is necessary to test out the most promising varieties in advance of planting on a commercial scale.

Crop Acclimatization Investigations: $112,500 to $132,500; increase of $20,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $20,000. This amount is needed for the extension of the experimental work in the establishment of high-grade seed production by communities that grow only one variety of cotton. The general lack of pure seed is a fundamental weakness of the cotton industry that keeps production on a low plane, both as to quantity and quality of fiber. New possibilities have been demonstrated under the plan of community action for producing and maintaining the seed stocks of a single superior variety, as in the case of the Pima variety of Egyptian cotton in Arizona. Under the one-variety plan, it is possible to extend much more effectively the utilization of superior varieties and improved cultural methods. The yield of the improved varieties developed by the Bureau of Plant Industry now reaches more than a million bales annually, valued at hundreds of millions of dollars, but this is only a beginning in the utilization of the discoveries that have been made.

With selection maintained in organized local communities that grow only one variety of cotton, deterioration from mixing of seed at the gin and from crossing in the fields is avoided, and the varieties do not "run out," so that production can be established and maintained on a basis of much greater uniformity of fiber, as demonstrated in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. With a supply of pure seed developed in a one-variety community, the Pima cotton became in a few years the chief crop of the Salt River Valley, and its culture is now extending rapidly into all the warm irrigated valleys of Arizona and California.

On account of the very rapid expansion of the textile industries of India, China, and Japan, there is less opportunity for manufacturing the lower qualities of short-staple goods in Europe and America. Hence, it is necessary for American growers to change the basis of their production as rapidly as possible to better varieties, with staples more than an inch long, as the only prospect for maintaining this country's preeminence in cotton production since the lower grades of cotton are

becoming unsalable. Investigations of the Department show that hundreds of millions of dollars are being wasted every year in the cotton industry through the planting of inferior seed and the production and manufacture of inferior fiber. The responsibility for the continuation of these wastes falls more directly upon this Department, with the facts known and the possibilities demonstrated in the districts that it has been able to reach.

Crop Technology Investigations: $32,440 to $42,440; increase of $10,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $10,000, for extending the study of plant-infesting nematodes. The nematode diseases of fruit trees constitute one of the serious diseases with which Southern fruit growers have to contend. These diseases take a large toll on the peach growing of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and across the Gulf States to Texas. They are also often serious on peaches and apricots in northern California and southern Arizona. Nematode diseases have been only incidentally studied heretofore in connection with other fruit diseases. Because of the insistent demands for information and further work on the subject competent scientists should be employed to make a special study of this type of trouble, particularly control methods, and to undertake an extensive series of field experiments for this purpose in the Southeastern States and southern California in the hope of finding better and more practical methods of combating these diseases and reducing the severity of their attacks.

The nematode diseases of plants cause annual losses, due to reduced yields, of many millions of dollars. In South Carolina alone the loss in cotton in 1915 was estimated at $280,000, based on a survey of fields in a typical cotton country. In the irrigated lands of the Southwest these diseases are looming up as the greatest agricultural problem of the entire region, bidding fair to become a limiting factor in melon production in the Imperial Valley. The root-knot nematode is already so widely distributed in California that it will be extremely difficult to restrict its further spread in any effective way by the application of quarantine measures. A study should be made of the most effective methods of producing nursery stock free from infestation and of lessening the spread through local transfer of vegetable plants. Not only should studies of control through crop rotations, use of immune plants, soil sterilizations, tests by flooding, drying, and in other directions be continued, but particular effort should be made to discover or breed resistant crops of all kinds. A number of varieties of cowpeas and soybeans nearly immune to nematode have already been developed, but the remaining varieties of these genera are among the most susceptible of plants. The bulb and stem nematode, which is very different in its characters from the root nematode, has long been recognized as a crop pest of serious economic importance in France, Asia, and Africa. This pest is also found in the United States where it is the cause of serious injury to strawberry, clover, and alfalfa cultures in the Pacific Northwest. The need for the investigation of these problems

has been so urgent that work has been started at each of the three points where the pest is known, and control experiments involving cultural methods and crop rotations have been inaugurated and should be enlarged.

No exact knowledge exists regarding the extent to which insects are parasitized by nematodes. It is known that the number of these parasites is vary great and that they appear to be present in all orders of insects and in all stages of insect development. The insects of certain localities are sometimes subject to infestation while those of other localities escape. The effects of the parasite upon the host, the organs affected, and the pathological effects should be made the subject of investigation. Present knowledge of the nema parasites of vertebrates would indicate that in some cases the parasites of insects are more or less passive, doing the host little harm, while in other cases they may produce very acute pathological conditions resulting in weakness and even death. It should be possible to bring about conditions better favoring the life cycle of the parasites and so increase the infestation. Parasitized insects should be shipped into regions where infestation does not occur and conditions established there favoring the life cycle of the parasite, thus spreading the infestation. Investigations should be carried on to determine the extent to which insects are parasitized, as well as the geographical distribution of the parasites and reasons for existing conditions in this respect; and a study should be made of the life cycles of the parasites and of methods for their propagation.

Cereal Investigations: $582,505 to $472,505; decrease of $110,000.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $110,000; actual decrease, $125,000 as follows: The amount set aside for barberry eradication has been reduced $150,000, and $25,000 has been added to the fund for the regular cereal investigations. In addition, $15,000 has been transferred to this paragraph from the item for Cereal Disease Control, and the latter appropriation reduced accordingly.

Increased funds for cereal research are urgently needed in order to restore important investigational activities at cereal field stations which had to be curtailed during the years following the war. For the fiscal year 1920 and for many years previous thereto the Department had an allotment of $140,000 for investigations of the production and inprovement of the various cereal crops, including corn. This sum was reduced in 1921 and 1922 to $112,000, or a decrease of $28,000. For the fiscal year 1923 a restoration of $14,000 was made, or just one-half of the previous decrease. The appropriation for the investigation of cereal diseases, exclusive of barberry eradication, has been reduced from $162,505 in 1920 to $106,505 in 1923, a decrease of more than one-third.

The specific purposes for which this increase of $25,000 is desired are:

(a) $10,000 for enlarging the investigations on the improvement of corn production, including the development of early disease-resistant types for northern districts and of high-yielding and disease-resistant types for dry-land areas and for the corn belt. Studies on the production and improvement of corn have not kept pace in recent years with similar studies on other cereals, considering the value and importance of the crop in American agriculture. In the area from New York westward to Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas, with its danger of frost in late spring and early fall, the length of the growing season is the limiting factor in corn production. The problems to be solved include the production of early and high-yielding varieties for grain; the production of high-tonnage silage varieties for the dairy districts; the breeding of varieties immune or resistant to the destructive root, stalk, and ear rots; and studies on the effects of the temperatures of both soil and air on the development of the corn plant and on the differential development of corn and of the fungi which attack it.

The recently discovered genetic principles affecting corn are especially applicable in improving varieties for earliness and high yield of grain. Corn varieties of this character are necessary to enable farmers to use corn profitably in the rotation system on the grain and stock farms of the upper Mississippi Valley. Such a rotation would permit the freeing of grain lands from many of the weeds which now reduce the quality of wheat and other small grains, would increase the carrying of live stock, and would allow a better distribution of farm labor throughout the year. Suitable early varieties would also greatly reduce the present hazard of frost injury in that section.

Investigations already in progress in Indiana, Illinois, and other corn-belt States on the various corn rots show the existence of strains highly resistant to these diseases. Such strains would be extremely valuable in the northern section of the country, where corn growing is precarious at best and where these rots are well distributed. To develop such strains to the point of commercial growing is a tedious and expensive process. Closely correlated with the development of disease-resistant strains is the study of the relation of the corn plant and its fungous enemies to the temperature of the soil and air. Extensive studies of these influences are needed under field conditions, with closely related studies under the more accurately controlled conditions obtainable in greenhouses. There is a possibility of planting corn on dates when the temperature will be more favorable to the growth of the corn plant and unfavorable or detrimental to the growth and development of some of its enemies.

In the north-central and northern portion of the Great Plains area suitable varieties of corn are greatly needed to enable farmers to maintain proper crop rotations for cleaning land, maintaining live stock, and distributing their labor more satisfactorily. The present handicaps

to this desirable practice are the more frequently recurring droughts of summer and the destructive attacks of corn smut under those climatic conditions. While corn is not as drought-resistant as the sorghums, studies already made in the Great Plains section and also in the arid Southwest indicate that there is need for a more extensive investigation of the production of varieties adapted to dry-land conditions.

In the heart of the corn belt much work has been done on the improvement of corn varieties, both by scientific agencies and by corn-breeding farmers and seed growers. Many excellent strains have been produced and some of them have come into wide commercial use through recognition of their merits followed by judicious advertising. Many local strains of high-producing power are being grown only in limited localities. It is believed that a systematic assembling of such local strains and the conduct of varietal experiments with them under different conditions of soil and climate would result in the discovery and wider distribution of much excellent material. Such work is now under way on a State-wide basis in Iowa, where it is known as a corn-yield contest. Similar work is being done by individual counties in Illinois, while several States have recently concluded less entensive State-wide varietal trials. It is believed that the expenditure of a comparatively small sum in broadening the scope of those contests geographically, so as to cover similar conditions of soil or climate without regard to State boundaries, and to insure the inclusion of all desirable strains of corn, whether local or otherwise, would be of immense benefit to the corn belt. This would serve not only to discover and distribute the best strains now existing, but would also stimulate a much larger number of farmers to produce such material in their communities.

(b) $15,000 for the breeding and selection of drought-resistent and winter-hardy types of cereals. There are many destructive diseases of cereal crops which can not be controlled by any methods yet discovered, or else are controlled only by methods too complicated and expensive to be safely or profitably used by farmers. In the dry-land areas of the United States, covering the western half of the country, and including such important cereal-growing areas as the Great Plains, the Great Basin, the Snake River Basin, the Columbia Basin, and the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, lack of sufficient moisture is the limiting factor in crop production. The losses caused by drought in extremely dry seasons are enormous, and, when suffered by farmers newly established in areas where crop production is precarious at best, they have the effect of depopulating whole districts. In the northern part of the country winter wheat is often subject to severe and disastrous winterkilling, due to various unfavorable climatic factors during the winter season. Winter varieties of cereals other than rye are now limited to the States having milder winters.

The most promising method of reducing or eliminating the losses caused by diseases and severe climatic conditions is through the breeding of strains of the different cereal crops resistant to each such condition.

In order to breed such strains, it is necessary first to obtain strains or varieties which possess a considerable degree of resistance. Our knowledge of the location and duration of ancient culture of cereals has greatly increased in the past fifty years through archaeological exploration and the efforts of agricultural explorers, missionaries, and natives in the many remote and more or less isolated portions of Europe, Asia, and South America. Still more striking is the advance that has been made in the past twenty-five years in the acquisition of information as to the effects of different diseases and climatic factors on cereals and concerning the nature of the plant adaptations which will aid in escaping them. This knowledge has resulted from the combined efforts of many investigators of the Department, the various State experiment stations, and foreign countries. In the light of recent advances in the knowledge of the location and character of primitive cereal types and of destructive cereal diseases, the time is now ripe to begin this work on a definite and comprehensive scale. Such types of the small grains, including wheat, oats, barley, rye, emmer, spelt, einkorn, and buckwheat, should be sought for under the primitive agricultural conditions obtaining in the mountain valleys of the Balkan States in Europe and throughout the Caucasus Mountain section, Asia Minor, Russian Turkestan, Chinese Turkestan, Persia, China, and the Himalayan region of northern India, as well as in the mountains of Abyssinia.

Cereal Disease Control: $25,000; item omitted.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $25,000; actually no change, as it is proposed to transfer $10,000 from this paragraph to the item for Investigation of Plant Diseases and $15,000 to Cereal Investigations.

The control activities with reference to both take-all and flag smut have progressed to a point where it is more satisfactory to administer the survey and control work incident to these and other diseases of wheat or cereals in conjunction with either the plant-disease survey project under the item for Investigation of Plant Diseases or the cereal-disease project under the paragraph for Cereal Investigations. Accordingly, it is recommended that this item be discontinued and that the funds be transferred as indicated.

Investigations in Economic and Systematic Botany: $27,200 to $30,800; increase of $3,600.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $3,600. With this increase it is proposed to inaugurate a fundamental study of weeds, by the methods of experimental plant ecology, with a view to determine the times when and the conditions under which they are most readily exterminated. It is planned to make detailed studies of the life histories of weeds for the special purpose of finding out their weakest points--the points at which they can be dealt with most effectively and economically in the usual processes of agriculture. The procedure contemplated will follow along the

lines devised in 1907 for the extermination of wild range plants on the national-forest grazing lands. That inquiry, however, had the opposite object in view, namely, to increase the stand of the most valuable grazing plants. The practical result of that investigation has been to increase enormously the grazing output of the lands involved. It is believed that by the application of similar methods to the study of weeds there can ultimately be brought about a substantial saving from the hundreds of millions of dollars annually lost to farmers because of weeds.

Dry Land Argiculture Investigations: $169,000 to $180,000; increase of $11,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $11,000. This sum will merely restore to pre-war efficiency the investigational work at the field stations of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Great Plains area, having for its purpose the stabilizing and improvement of the agricultural development of those dry-land regions. Under this item the Bureau operates nine independent field stations, of which two have been in operation for fifteen years, two for eleven years, two for nine years, and one each for eight, seven, and six years, respectively; and contributes to the support of ten other stations maintained in cooperation with State experiment stations. Owing to the high cost of labor and materials of all kinds for the past five years, very few repairs or replacements have been made, while deterioration in both buildings and equipment has been continuing at an accelerated rate. The replacement of horses and implements upon nine farms which have been under operation for an average period of ten years, and the repairs of buildings and equipment for the same, will require at least $9,000 of this increase. This would allow a balance of $2,000 for the replacement of special equipment at the ten cooperative stations. This increase is urgently needed for the protection of the investments already made by the Government at these stations.

The language of this paragraph has been amended by inserting a proviso excluding this item from the $1,500 limitation on the cost of farm buildings, which now applies to all the items under "General Expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry." This change will merely restore the item to the form in which it was carried in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919 and prior years. The present limitation of $1,500 is too low to permit the construction of barns and other buildings of the type needed at the dry land field stations. Although the erection of new buildings is not anticipated during the fiscal year 1924, it would be very desirable to have this restriction as to cost removed, so as to provide for any contingency, such as destruction by fire or other unforeseen accident which would require replacement.

Nut Culture Investigations: $20,000 to $30,000; increase of $10,000.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $10,000; actual increase, $5,000 taking

into consideration the special appropriation of $5,000 for nut investigations provided for the fiscal year 1923 by the Deficiency Appropriation Act of July 1, 1922.

This increase of $5,000 is needed for extending the general investigations on nut culture, especially with reference to the pecan. Present information regarding the propagation, cultivation, and fertilication of the pecan and the market handling of the crop is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the pecan industry and has not kept pace with its rapid commercial development. It has been assumed without authority that the pecan, a wild forest tree growing naturally on rich river bottoms and other comparable locations, would behave under orchard management the same as the long cultivated orchard trees. In order to best meet the problems that are arising with respect to the cultural requirements of the pecan, specific studies of the soil conditions as well as other conditions under which pecan trees are thriving and fruiting in their native habitat are essential. Such information is greatly needed in selecting suitable sites for orchards and for properly handling the soil. It is therefore of fundamental importance to the future welfare of the industry and its development that the pecan investigations be extended with a view to the solution of these problems of orchard management in which climate, harvesting, insect pests, and the control of kernel spot through the use of proper cover and soil-improving crops are important.

The Persian walnut industry is increasing in importance on the Pacific coast, but the growers are constantly confronted with new problems in connection with which they look to this Department for assistance, as do the growers of almonds, filberts, and other nuts.

Pomological Investigations: $121,700 to $136,700, increase of $15,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $15,000. This additional amount is needed for the adequate equipment and development of the Department's experimental vineyards in California. The purchase of the Fresno and Oakville vineyards during the fiscal year 1922 under authority granted by Congress puts the entire responsibility for their maintenance on the Department of Agriculture. Thus far, however, no provision whatever has been made for the proper care of these vineyards. The increase recommended is absolutely essential to the effective prosecution of the investigational work for which these experimental vineyards are maintained in order to provide buildings, sink wells for the procuring of an independent and local water supply, and to obtain tools, motive power, apparatus and other equipment.

Because of lack of funds in recent years, it has not been possible to provide fertilizers that were very much needed for use in the vine-

yards, and the vines are now showing the effect of insufficient fertilization of the soil. Moreover, it has been necessary to abandon six of the ten cooperative experimental vineyards which were formerly maintained in connection with the Department's grape work in California. While most of these cooperative vineyards represented small acreages, they were located in representative grape-producing sections and served an important purpose in studying the adaptability of new grape varieties and untried resistant stocks to different conditions. The discontinuance of these stations makes it all the more essential that the work now concentrated at Fresno and Oakville be more liberally supported.

Another phase of the viticultural investigations which should be extended is that concerning Muscadine grapes in the Southern States. This work centers in an experiment vineyard of about 20 acres maintained at the Coastal Plain Trucking Station at Willard, N. C. Varieties obtained thus far which are considered of sufficient merit for commercial introduction should be given a thorough test under commercial conditions and the cultural, pruning, and training investigations carried to a measurable degree of completion.

Horticultural Investigations: $71,940 to $79,440; increase of $7,500.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $7,500. This amount is needed for experiments in vegetable transportation and storage, to find methods of reducing losses due to freezing, shrinkage, etc. Because of the enormous quantities of vegetables which must be annually held from harvest through the longest possible storage period in order that a sufficient supply of such foods may be available, the economic importance of these items of loss is very real and large. If improvements in methods of handling, storing, and transporting food products result in a saving of only a fraction of one per cent, the sum thus saved would pay the cost of the investigations many times over. In fact, it is undoubtedly quite as important to conserve food supplies after they have been produced as it is to develop methods for increasing production. The storage investigations with white potatoes need to be extended; little work has been done with cabbages, and none with onions or broccoli. There are likewise problems in the transportation of broccoli from points of production in the West to the eastern markets calling for investigation by this Department. The amount available for storage and transportation investigations with vegetables is entirely too small to enable the Department to meet the demands or to adequately protect the industries concerned. Losses from the freezing of vegetables during transit are probably more frequent even than are losses from this cause in the transportation of fruits. In this connection, a very thoroughgoing and comprehensive study of methods of properly heating cars during the winter periods needs to be inaugurated.

Arlington Experiment Farm: $70,500 to 20,500; decrease of $50,000.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $50,000. Inasmuch as this item was in-

creased $50,000 in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1923, for use in the erection of a new central heating plant on the Arlington Farm and the purchase of boilers, which construction and installation will be completed this year, there is actually no change in the amount available for the ordinary operations of the farm.

Forage Crop Investigations, and Purchase and Distribution of New and Rare Seeds: $130,000 to $115,000; decrease of $15,000.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $15,000, as follows: The amount set aside in the proviso for the purchase and distribution of new and rare seeds has been reduced $20,000, and $5,000 has been added to the allotment for the investigation of forage crops. The latter sum is desired for the purpose of enlarging the clover investigations, with a view to maintain and increase the acreage of this crop and thus avert the lessened productivity of the richest agricultural area in America, namely, the corn belt. There is need for increasing the production of American-grown clover seed. For fifteen years or more the United States has been a heavy importer of red-clover seed, but investigation has shown that the plants from imported seed are much more likely to winterkill than are those produced from American seed, that they are more susceptible to certain diseases, and that they yield a smaller crop.

Purchase and Distribution of Valuable Seeds: $360,000; item omitted.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $360,000. The Department believes that the Congressional distribution of vegetable and flower seeds can be dispensed with without material detriment to the agriculture of the country. It is therefore recommended that the item be eliminated and the funds thereby saved devoted to the prosecution of urgently important investigational work on problems of crop production which yield results of more direct practical value. A similar recommendation was made in the estimates for the fiscal years 1915, 1922, and 1923.

FOREST SERVICE.

Statutory Salaries: $2,465,020 to $2,471,000; increase of $5,980.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $5,980; actual decrease, $21,720, as follows: Twenty-nine places, with salaries totaling $18,300, have been dropped, and two clerks at $1,200 each and a clerk at $1,020 have been tran ferred to the Civil Service Commission. A restricted lump fund of $200,080 for the employment of forest rangers, guards, or scalers at the rate of $1,220 per annum for periods of a year or less is proposed, in lieu of which 164 forest rangers at $1,220 each (total, $200,080) have been dropped. One messenger or laborer place at $780 has been substituted for a lithographer's helper at the same salary. In addition, nineteen clerical positions, with salaries amounting to $27,700, have been transferred from lump-fund appropriations which have been correspondingly reduced.

The item of $200,080 for rangers, guards, and scalers is equal to the amount appropriated for 164 of the 990 forest-ranger positions provided in the 1923 appropriation. These 164 positions are used for assistants to district rangers, for miscellaneous ranger work, and for scalers. It is sometimes unnecessary to employ all these men yearlong, and authority is desired which will enable the Forest Service to employ a smaller number of rangers for the twelve-months period and more rangers, guards, and scalers for less than twelve months, as the fluctuations of the work make this the more businesslike procedure. It is impossible to predict how far this process can be carried, but the form of legislation proposed will give an opportunity for economy in making the best adjustment between yearlong and short-term employees as the different kinds of work demand.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

National Forest Districts and District of Columbia: $2,485,362 to $2,461,862; decrease of $23,500.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $23,500; actually no change, as clerical places amounting to $23,500 have been transferred to the statutory roll.

A proviso has been added to the item for National Forest District One, authorizing the use of not to exceed $500 of the funds appropriated for this district for the marking of the graves at St. Maries, Idaho, of fire fighters who lost their lives while fighting forest fires in the employ of the Forest Service in 1910; and, in addition, not to exceed $200 in caring for the graves of fire fighters buried at Wallace and St. Maries, Idaho.

The words "and California" have been added to the paragraph for National Forest District Six.

Fighting and Preventing Forest Fires: No change in amount.

NOTE.--A proviso has been added to this paragraph authorizing the use of not to exceed $25,000 of the appropriation for meeting emergency conditions caused by forest insects. For a number of years, up to and including the fiscal year 1920, the appropriation acts for the Department provided authority "for fighting and preventing forest fires and for other unforeseen emergencies," thus permitting the use of a portion of the fund for combating dangerous infestations of timber-destroying insects. Certain amounts under this appropriation were so used at vario times when critical timber losses on account of insect pests were impending. For some reason, the words "and for other unforeseen emergenni were omitted from the item for fire prevention in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1921, and the paragraph has continued in that form up to the present time.

It is now proposed to restore the authority formerly carried by the appropriation acts under which a portion of this fund may be available in emergencies to prevent serious losses of Government timber by insect attacks. The situation is exactly analogous to the suppression of forest fires. In either case the purpose of the work is to protect public property. There are now three dangerous infestations of timber-destroying insects in different national forest regions. One of them was provided for by a deficiency appropriation last year. No provision has been made for the other two infestations, and the Forest Service has been compelled to meet them as best it could, using such funds as could be spared from the regular appropriations for the administration of the national forests. One of these infestations, which must be vigorously fought next summer, is on the Kaibab Plateau, in Arizona, threatening extensive areas of valuable pine timber in both the Kaibab National Forest and the Grand Canyon National Park. It is extremely urgent that the new language requested be inserted in this item. This has been so drafted as to specifically limit the amount which might be devoted to combating forest insects, and it involves no increase whatever in the total appropriation under the item.

Sanitation and Fire Prevention: $10,000 to $15,000: increase of $5,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $5 ,000. Campers, hunters, and fishermen throng to the national forests in increasing numbers. Camp grounds, where such users of the forests congregate, become a menace to public health unless simple sanitary facilities are installed. Such facilities are needed at several hundred camp grounds in the national forests. Simple measures for the removal of inflammable debris from camp grounds are important to prevention of fire danger. The appropriation for 1923 is entirely inadequate to meet even the most acute needs for sanitary and protective facilities on camp grounds.

Forest Products Investigations: $340,000 to $350,800; increase of $10,800.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $10,800; actual increase, $15,000, including three clerks at $1,400 each ($4,200) transferred to the statutory roll. This increase is requested for the following purposes:

(a) $7,000 for expanding the investigations dealing with the standardization of lumber grades and specifications and the reduction of waste in the primary manufacture of products from the log by adapting them to ultimate use in the factory or in construction. One section of the Forest Products Laboratory is now devoted to the study of lumber grades and specifications and the adaptation of the manufacture of the log to such sizes and dimensions as will eliminate all possible waste in the ultimate fabrication or use of the material. The demands for practical assistance in this field of work are enormous, there being over 40 secondary wood-using industries which now purchase lumber and manufacture it into many sizes. These operations are attended with a large waste of valuable material. The standardization of lumber grades and specifications undertaken by the Department of Commerce as part of its general program of simplifying and standardizing commercial products will require a large amount of work at the Forest Products Laboratory in order to furnish the technical data needed on various kinds and grades of lumber. Increased provision for this work is necessary if it is to keep anything like reasonable pace with the demands.

(b) $4,000 for a study of wood finishes. Manufacturers of paints and varnishes and of high grade products like automobile wheels have for some time urged the Forest Service to undertake a fundamental study of wood finishes, with a view to the prevention of shrinkage, warping, and other forms of deterioration. There are many problems in this field which have not yet been solved, and their solution appears to rest upon a thoroughgoing study of the texture and physical properties of wood in their bearing upon finishing materials. The deterioration of wheels and other vehicle parts and of many kinds of furniture and the like, as the result of improper finishing, represents an enormous aggregate loss. The Department has been able to make a beginning on a study of this character, with limited industrial cooperation, during the present year; but should have the resources to undertake a much more complete and comprehensive investigation in this field.

(c) $4,000 for a study of mill wastes in pulp and paper manufacture. From 15 to 30 per cent of usable wood fiber is lost in present paper-making processes. There is a further great aggregate waste of recoverable materials in the cooking liquors, aside from the important problem of stream contamination resulting from the present disposal of such liquors at paper plants. The pulp and paper interests have urged the Forest Service for years to take up fundamental investigations necessary to devise practical methods for the recovery of the valuable products now wasted in these forms, but it has not yet been able to undertake such

investigation. This problem presents an imperative industrial need which directly concerns the conservation of the limited supplies of paper-making woods. Substantial cooperation from industrial interests is assured, a committee already having been formed for this purpose, but it is not probable that a thorough and effective investigation will be carried through except as a Government research project at the Forest Products Laboratory.

Improvements on National Forests: $425,000 to $448,000; increase of $23,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $23,000. This amount is requested for the construction of lookout buildings and telephone lines which are indispensable to effective fire control. The appropriation for improvements has to serve so many imperative needs that complete equipment of the forests with facilities needed for fire control is impossible under existing conditions without indefinite delay. At the present time 220 lookout peaks are not equipped with proper lookout buildings. The result is that it is not possible to hold men on these observation posts continuously during day and night, and the failure to detect fires promptly, which inevitably results, is the cause of heavy losses and fire-fighting expenditures.

The second and third provisos of this paragraph, prohibiting the use of Forest Service appropriations for the payment of traveling expenses except on official business or for the preparation or publication of any newspaper or magazine article, have been omitted, as this is now permanent legislation.

Weeks Law Administrative Expenses in Washington, D.C.: $27,000 to $41,350; increase of $14,350.

NOTE.--This is not an appropriation but merely authorization to expend a part of the moneys made available for the acquisition of lands and cooperative fire protection, for administrative purposes in the city of Washington, in carrying out the purposes of the Weeks Law (Act of March 1, 1911). The present limitation is found to be entirely inadequate. It has seriously retarded the work and made it necessary to call for assistance from employees paid from other funds in order to properly carry on these duties.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

Statutory Salaries: $323,070 to $308,970; decrease of $14,100.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $14,100. This amount covers twenty positions which have been dropped. In addition, it is proposed to substitute ten laboratory helper or laborer places at $840 for nine laboratory helpers at $840 each and one skilled laborer at $840, this adjustment involving no change in total salary and number of places.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Investigations in Agricultural Chemistry: $75,400 to $97,900; increase of $22,500.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $22,500. The additional amount requested is urgently needed to extend fundamental research in agricultural chemistry and the development of methods for the utilization of surplus and cull crops. This work, in providing new outlets and uses for products of the farm, not only aids agriculture but commerce as well, since it not infrequently results in the establishment of new industries. The work already done on the utilization of cull oranges and lemons has increased the selling price of culls from $5 to approximately $30 per ton and has resulted in the establishment of several new industries on the Pacific Coast, which gives employment to many people and benefits commercially the towns and cities in which the factories are located. Methods for the utilization of corncobs, heretofore practically a waste product, has been developed and are now being introduced commercially. There are indications that a new industry utilizing cassina as a beverage may be established by an extension of work on this plant, which grows abundantly in the wild state in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The manufacture of furfural from other wastes is now being studied.

The force now engaged in the utilization work is inadequate to properly handle even the most pressing problems at present under way. It is believed to be extremely desirable that provision be made not only for the prosecution of existing projects on a scale which their importance justifies, but also to enable the Department to study other important problems the solution of which promises to yield big returns to the country. Work on leather should be extended in order to make available for high-grade leather products a larger quantity of the raw materials not now properly utilized, to the end that economics may be effected in the manufacture of leather. Studies on fats and oils are of the greatest economic importance to the country. Problems requiring more extensive knowledge of proteins need solution in order that greater economics may be affected in feeding the Nation. Work on the use of various by-products as stock feeds should be extended.

The work on crop chemistry needs to be expanded. Additional knowledge as to the effect of environment and cultural methods on the chemical composition of crops is essential, especially with reference to those rare components which have not heretofore been considered of importance but which are now known to be of the greatest value, not only economically but to the health and well-being of the Nation. Studies on the composition of agricultural crops should be undertaken in a broad, fundamental way. Increased facilities should be provided to collect and critically digest and summarize pre-existing data with which to supplement present knowledge on this subject. To this end extensive analytical work will be necessary and new methods will have to be devised for the determination of certain constituents. There is need for work concerning the influence on the chemical composition of crops of certain features of fertilization, such as the relation of composition of the crop to the time of fertilizer application. Past work on the composition of agricultural crops has been directed chiefly toward what may be termed the quantity viewpoint. The proposed new work would consider more especially the question of quality. For example, it is known that the application to a crop like corn of a certain fertilizer, say sodium nitrate, at a definite time after sowing, will increase the yield quantitatively. Practically nothing is known, however, about quality relations--that is, whether the proteins, vitamines, or mineral components of the corn fertilized in such a manner are better suited to animal and human nutrition than those of unfertilized corn. The economic value of improvements in quality resulting from research of this character would be exceedingly great. Varietal difference should be studied from a chemical viewpoint. One phase of this work would be a determination of the fundamental chemical differences, if any, in the composition of flint or hard corn and the dent corn largely produced in the United States, in order to ascertain the reason for the preference of European countries for Argentine or flint corn to corn produced in the United States.

<u>Sugar and Sirup Investigations:</u> $15,000 to $35,000; increase of $20,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $20,000. This additional amount is recommended in order to undertake investigations designed to meet an emergency existing in the beet sugar industry at the present time. It is estimated by some State experiment stations that the beet-sugar industry of the United States suffers a loss of $10,000,000 annually, of which the preventable loss is conservatively estimated at not less than $5,000,000 even at the present price of sugar. This loss is shared by the beet growers and the sugar manufacturers and is due to the fact that in certain sections of the country, particularly Colorado and Utah, the sugar that can be extracted from beets produced in those States is much below the actual sugar content of the beets. Under California conditions practically 100 per cent of the sugar is extracted. The methods of sugar extraction used in California are the same as those employed in the other sections, but the results obtained have been found to differ widely. Climatic and other conditions, which make it necessary to harvest beets

earlier and store them for comparatively long periods in certain sections of the country, so affect their chemical composition that modification in methods of treatment for extraction are necessary in order to obtain a higher percentage of sugar. Chemists of the Bureau of Chemistry have ascertained the cause of this difficulty and are proposing two methods for its practical solution, one depending on corrective measures in the factory and the other on prevention before the beets enter the factory. Should these methods prove entirely satisfactory during the coming season, further work on this problem will be unnecessary and the additional appropriation will not be used. If the proposed changes are not entirely successful when applied commercially, it will be necessary to experiment with other methods in order to prevent the great losses now sustained by growers and manufacturers. It is believed that this additional amount will enable the Department to save to the growers of beets and manufacturers of sugar a large part of the $5,000,000 lost annually through failure to extract a larger percentage of the sugar.

Enforcement of Food and Drugs Act: $671,401 to $704,401; increase of $33,000.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $33,000; actual increase, $35,000, as an executive clerk at $2,000 has been transferred from this appropriation to the statutory roll of the Secretary's office. This additional sum is urgently needed to increase the staff engaged in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. At the present time the Department has only 41 inspectors to cover the entire United States. There is great need for additional analysts at New York to examine the vast quantities of foods and drugs that are brought into the United States through that port. It is of the utmost importance that this work be handled expeditiously and efficiently in view of its direct relation to the protection of the public health, promotion of fair trading, and prevention of undue storage charges accruing on the cargoes while undergoing examination. Imported foods and drugs must meet the standards established for domestic products. The present inspection force of the Bureau of Chemistry at New York is inadequate to make the required examinations expeditiously. With the additional appropriation requested that situation can be greatly improved and the force of inspectors engaged on interstate work slightly increased.

The Food and Drugs Act is enforced on the whole with a high degree of efficiency and at a cost that is infinitesimal in comparison with the value of the products that come within its purview. If this high degree of efficiency is to be maintained, it is essential that provision be made for a reasonable enlargement of the inspection force.

BUREAU OF SOILS.

Statutory Salaries: $79,240 to $76,440; decrease of $2,800.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $2,800, covering three places which have been dropped.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Investigation of Fertilizer Resources: $70,000 to $60,000; decrease of $10,000.

NOTE.--An actual reduction of $10,000 has been made in this appropriation.

Soil Survey Investigations: $168,200 to $120,000; decrease of $48,200.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $48,200; actual decrease, $47,000, as a skilled laborer at $1,200 has been transferred to the statutory roll of the Secretary's office.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

Statutory Salaries: $128,070 to $123,870; decrease of $4,200.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $4,200, covering five places which have been dropped.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Deciduous Fruit Insects; $178,500 to $203,500; increase of $25,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $25,000, which it is proposed to use for the following purposes:

(a) $20,000 to provide for strengthening the work against the Japanese beetle. The rapid spread of this beetle and the tremendous increase in its destructiveness during the past year have so increased the problem of its control that an entire reorganization of the work will be necessary. It is proposed to abandon the project for the certification and inspection of field crops, such as sweet corn, etc. The area of infestation has included so many large nurseries that the expense of inspecting nursery stock will require all the funds available for inspection, leaving the increase to provide for the extension of research work and the development of control measures. If the continuation of the field inspection work is to be considered, this will need to be done on an entirely different basis from that in effect at present and will involve much larger sums of money than this appropriation provides.

(b) $5,000 to meet the urgent demands of pecan growers in the Southeastern States for the investigation of pecan insects, especially the green soldier bug and the pecan nut case bearer, both of which species have very recently become seriously destructive in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida,

Forest Insects: $55,000 to $60,000; increase of $5,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $5,000. This additional amount is needed for slightly expanding two important lines of investigation, for which present available funds are inadequate, as follows:

(a) $2,500 for experiments with methods for preventing losses from wood-boring insects, including studies of the treatment of green logs and other timber with chemical mixtures, submergence in water and sun-curing, and other practical methods of handling forest products to prevent insect damage. It is also desirable to extend the cooperative work with lumbermen and manufacturers in testing methods for the treatment of lumber as a protection against destructive insects. Work of this character is now being conducted on a small scale in Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia,

and has resulted in savings in timber running into the millions of dollars

(b) $2,500 for a special study of insects affecting shade trees and hardy shrubs. Present knowledge of shade-tree insects is exceedingly meager and very little work on the study of their habits has been accomplished up to this time, although these pests are responsible for tremendous injury to city street and park trees and shrubs throughout the United States. Owing to lack of funds, the study of these insects has been practically limited to laboratory examinations of specimens received through correspondence. There is a constant and increasing demand for information on this subject, and funds are urgently needed to conduct special investigations and control work in cooperation with large cities and communities.

Truck Crop and Stored Product Insects: $110,000 to $123,000; increase of $13,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $13,000. This additional amount is needed in connection with the following lines of work;

(a) $4,000 for the investigation of pea aphis injury to cannery peas. At the urgent request of the National Canners' Association and of many growers of peas for canning, a preliminary investigation was initiated during the past fiscal year for the control of the pea aphis on cannery plantings. These preliminary studies indicate that the low per acre value of the crop will require the development of a cheaper means of combating the pest in order that control operations may be profitably conducted. Canners report that losses under present conditions, with no practical remedy available, frequently amount to 25 per cent of the crop. The increased appropriation requested will make it possible to undertake a more intensive investigation and carry on larger scale follow-up experiments than present facilities permit. This additional work must be undertaken before a definite plan of treatment can be recommended.

(b) $3,000 for the inauguration of a study of the Irish potato weevil. This is a new insect pest, recently discovered at McHenry, Miss., where it has been doing great damage to the potato crop over a territory of about 15 square miles. The potato weevil was originally reported in Australia, where it has become a serious pest, not only of potatoes, but of tomatoes and other garden vegetables. It threatens to become equally destructive in the United States, and, if not controlled, is liable to cause serious damage. A thorough investigation of the insect should be made to determine its injurious possibilities and to ascertain the best means of control. If prompt action is taken, it will mean the saving of thousands of dollars to growers in this country. No funds are now available for this purpose.

(c) $3,000 for the study of insects affecting textile fabrics. The textile industries of the United States suffer heavy losses annually from damages caused by several fabric insect pests. Requests are con-

stantly being received for information regarding control measures, but very little research work on this group of insects has been possible up to the present time on account of lack of funds. It is important that these studies be undertaken at the earliest possible date. This is a broad and important field of investigation and one in which the textile manufacturers of the country are deeply concerned.

(d) $3,000 for a study of the effect of low temperatures upon the life of insects which attack articles placed in cold storage. This is one of the more important lines of work which should be developed during the immediate future. The work has been neglected because of insufficient funds for its prosecution and practically no information is available on the subject. The Department is therefore unable to give authentic data to business firms making inquiries along these lines. The results of these studies will be of enormous benefit to the warehouse industries throughout the country.

Tropical and Subtropical Plant Insects: No change in amount.

NOTE.--The clause in this paragraph making $10,000 immediately available upon the passage of the 1923 appropriation act for the investigation of camphor scale has been omitted. None of this amount was expended during the fiscal year 1922.

PREVENTING SPREAD OF MOTHS: $600,000 to $531,000; decrease of $69,000.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $69,000; actual decrease in this item, $66,000, as an administrative assistant at $3,000 has been transferred to the statutory roll of the Secretary's office. However, taking into consideration the fact that $26,708 of the $100,000 made immediately available in the 1923 appropriation was expended during the fiscal year 1922, this estimate involves an actual decrease in working funds for 1924 below those for 1923 of $39,292. This appropriation was increased $200,000 last year for gipsy-moth control work in New England and New Jersey, $100,000 of the increase being for work in the latter State, in an effort to clean up a serious infestation of the moth which had gained headway over an area of about 400 square miles. While this outbreak in New Jersey has not yet been stamped out, and in the nature of things can not be for a number of years, it is felt that the remarkable success in clearing up the badly infested places will warrant a reduction in the appropriation for the coming year.

The clause in this paragraph making $100,000 immediately available has been omitted.

CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF THE MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE: No change in amount.

NOTE.--This item has been transferred from the Miscellaneous section of the bill, as the work is administered solely by the Bureau of Entomology.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Statutory Salaries: $91,290 to $94,790; increase of $3,500.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $3,500; actual decrease, $2,700, as two clerical positions involving that amount have been dropped. In addition, four places, with salaries aggregating $6,200 have been transferred from lump funds of this bureau, which have been correspondingly reduced. The title of a photographer at $1,300 has been changed to photographer or clerk, without change in salary, since the photographic work of the Bureau does not require the full time of one man and it is desired to assign this employee for a portion of his time to important clerical duties.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Maintenance of Mammal and Bird Reservations: $39,735 to $37,935; decrease of $1,800.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $1,800; actually no change in total funds, as one clerk at $1,800 has been transferred to the statutory roll.

Food Habits of Birds and Other Animals: $502,240 to $470,600; decrease of $31,640.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $31,640; actual decrease, $27,240, as one clerk of class three and two clerks of class two (total $4,400) have been transferred to the statutory roll.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Statutory Salaries: $55,820 to $59,420; increase of $3,600.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $3,600, to provide for the employment of three additional clerks of class one. The number of accounts paid by the Department has greatly increased, and the additional records that must be kept in connection with the system of expenditure classification inaugurated by the General Accounting Office on July 1, 1922, imposes new duties upon the Division of Accounts and Disbursements. The record work incident to the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Highway Act, and other new activities has also grown to an extent that the present force is inadequate to handle it promptly.

LIBRARY.

General Expenses: $25,000 to $30,000; increase of $5,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $5,000, which is recommended for the following reasons:

(1) The rapidly increasing output of scientific publications from the agricultural and scientific institutions throughout the world and the growth of the work of the Department make necessary a substantial increase each year in the appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals, in order that the Library may keep pace with the demands made upon it. This fund is needed not only for new books but also for the purchase of rare and valuable out-of-print books as they come upon the market in order to build up and complete the Library's important collections of botanical, chemical, and zoological literature. On account of insufficient funds, the Library has lost many opportunities during the past two or three years for purchasing much needed desiderata which were offered for sale by second-hand book dealers.

(2) Additional funds are also needed for Library salaries in order to make good in part the loss of seven positions in the Library appropriation for 1922, which necessitated the use during that year of some $4,000 from the limited book funds for the payment of salaries of assistants absolutely necessary for the efficient operation of the Library.

The Library is an essential part of the equipment of the Department and is justified on purely economic grounds. The efficiency of the Department investigators and the economy with which their work is carried on have a close relationship with the adequacy of the Library. If the Department investigators did not have ready access to the statistical and scientific data contained in its reference books, reports, and sets of journals, their work would be seriously handicapped and its cost greatly increased. The Library's collections along many lines are notable; they are well catalogued and are readily accessible. Unfortunately, however, the support given the Library during the past few years has been insufficient to enable it to maintain its former rate of progress in building up its collections, and the salaries of its workers have not been adequately increased to meet the changed economic conditions. As a result, its service has suffered.

During the fiscal years 1918 to 1920, inclusive, the Library had no increase in its appropriation either for books or for salaries. In 1921 there was a very slight increase ($240) in the amount for salaries and a much needed increase of $4,000 in the book fund, making a total increase of $4,240. In the following year $3,020 of this increase was lost by a reduction of $600 in the book fund and $2,420 in the fund for statutory salaries. This was a severe loss to the Library. In the appro-

priation for the present fiscal year the losses of 1922 were only partially recouped by an increase of $2,600 in the salary fund and $3,600 in the fund for general expenses, making a total increase of $6,200. As the appropriation for the fiscal year 1918 was $32,160 for salaries and $18,000 for general expenses, the appropriation for 1923 represents an increase during the past six years of only $500 for statutory salaries and $7,000 for general expenses. The total inadequacy of the increase of $500 for salaries during the six-year period is so evident that it needs no argument. The increase of $7,000 for the general expenses of the Library is less than 40 per cent while, according to a conservative estimate, the cost of books during the same period has increased 50 to 60 per cent. The cost of certain reference books, such as atlases, directories, dictionaries, etc., has increased more than 100 per cent in many instances. It will be seen, therefore, that, taking into consideration the present purchasing power of the dollar, there has not only been no increase in the Library appropriation to cover the increasing demands for this service due to the growth of the Department during the past six years, but the Library appropriation has actually gone backward. The increase recommended for the fiscal year 1924 is absolutely necessary if the Library is to give the service which may rightfully be expected of it.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS.

Statutory Salaries: $116,200 to $106,360; decrease of $9,840.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $9,840, this amount covering eight positions which have been dropped. Four messenger boy places at $600 have been substituted for four messengers or laborers at the same salary, and the title of a fireman at $720 has been changed to fireman or laborer without change in salary. These substitutions, which do not affect the total number of employees or the salary roll, are recommended in order to afford greater latitude in filling vacancies and to secure the kind of help needed.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Road Material Investigations: $175,000; paragraph omitted.

NOTE.--The funds appropriated by this paragraph for the fiscal year 1923 are made payable out of the administrative fund provided by the Federal Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended. Provision is now made for this research work under the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (Public 87, Sixty-Seventh Congress). It is therefore recommended that the item be omitted.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Statutory Salaries: $965,440 to $977,430; increase of $11,990.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $11,990; actual decrease, $30,260, this amount covering forty-five places which have been dropped. In addition, forty employees, with salaries aggregating $48,700, have been transferred from lump funds of this bureau, an accountant and bookkeeper at $2,000 has been transferred from the statutory roll of the Secretary's office, two positions ($3,650) have been transferred to the statutory roll of the Secretary's office, and four clerks of class one to the statutory roll of the Bureau of Plant Industry, the rolls affected in all cases being reduced accordingly. The designation of nine machine operators has also been changed to machine operators or clerks at the present salaries carried by these positions, in order to afford greater flexibility in the roll in filling vacancies and to permit the assignment of the class of employees most needed to meet the varying conditions of the work

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Farm Management and Farm Practice Investigations: $291,707 to $281,987; decrease of $9,720.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $9,720; actually no change, as seven employees, with salaries aggregating $9,720, have been transferred to the statutory roll.

Investigation of Marketing and Distribution Problems: $471,200 to $550,420; increase of $79,220.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $79,220; actual increase, $90,000, including the transfer to the statutory roll of eight employees with salaries totaling $10,780. The additional funds requested are needed for the purpose of strengthening the economic research work in marketing. The service and regulatory activities in marketing have been highly developed but the research work has not kept pace. It is necessary at this time, in order to improve the quality of the service and regulatory work, to assign trained economists to each of the commodity divisions capable to carry forward studies which will make possible improvement in the service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and which will provide the basis for the educational work in marketing through the extension agencies. A constant demand is being made upon the Department for information along marketing lines, and increased funds for this purpose are urgently needed. That stage of development in the marketing work has been reached where further improvement of the service and regulatory work of the Department and the success of efforts to improve mar-

keting methods on the part of organized farmers and independent dealers depend upon obtaining a clear picture of what happens to the product from the time it leaves the farm until it reaches the consumer and a better understanding of the forces and conditions which determine what are fair charges for transportation, credit, storage, and handling services, as well as the influence of speculation in the product upon the cost and efficiency of the present marketing system.

The increase recommended in this item will, if granted, be used for the following specific purposes:

(a) $20,000 for studying economic problems in the marketing of grain, hay, feed, and seed. For example, an investigation will be made of the movement of wheat from the farm through the local and primary markets to the mills, in this country or abroad, including a study of methods and costs of marketing and world competition as factors in determining the price of wheat to American farmers. This study will include not only an investigation of the economic relations of producers and dealers but also of the problems of finance and transportation in their relation to wheat movement and prices.

(b) $10,000 to provide for similar studies of marketing methods, price trends, and other factors influencing the marketing of cotton.

(c) $21,630 for conducting economic studies of the marketing of live stock and live-stock products. These investigations will include a study of the economic problems encountered in the local market, in transportation, and in the central market, and of methods of disposing of live-stock products, including meat, hides, wool, butter, cheese, fluid milk, poultry, and eggs.

(d) $10,000 for the study of the economic problems involved in the marketing of fruits and vegetables. Changes in transportation rates have profoundly influenced the profits in fruit and vegetable production in the various parts of the country. The resulting readjustments are accompanied by great losses both to producers, who suffer from increased costs, and to consumers, who pay higher prices for products. A clear picture of the best practices in the marketing of each kind of fruit or vegetable, including the functions performed by each of the agencies and the charges made for this service, is the starting point for improving the system and reducing marketing costs, whether it be through reduced charges, increased efficiency of the present marketing agencies, or better organization of the farmers themselves for putting their products on the market.

(e) $28,370 for strengthening the cost of marketing studies, which are now being developed in conjunction with the marketing work of the

various commodity divisions of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Constant demand is being made upon the Department for information as to the expenses, costs, and wastes involved in the marketing of various farm products. In order to ascertain whether the charges made by the various middlemen and processors in the marketing of agricultural commodities are commensurate with the services rendered, and to discover the most economical and efficient methods to be employed in the marketing of agricultural products, careful analyses and cost studies must be made. Very little information is now available along this line, and it must be obtained through careful examination of the accounting records of the agencies engaged in marketing farm products. The procuring of these data is relatively costly, since it involves extensive travel and necessitates the employment of highly trained investigators.

Crop and Live Stock Estimates, and Foreign Marketing Investigations: $390,000 to $412,000; increase of $22,000.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $22,000; actual increase, $40,000, taking into consideration the transfer to the statutory roll of sixteen employees with salaries aggregating $18,000. Of this additional amount, $25,000 is requested for use in connection with the crop and live-stock reporting service and $15,000 for foreign market investigations. The amount carried by the proviso in this paragraph has accordingly been increased from $65,000 to $80,000. The specific purposes for which additional funds are desired are:

(a) $11,000 for strengthening the statistical staff in Washington by the employment of two experienced commodity statisticians to coordinate the work of the field statisticians and make special investigations and reports on cotton and grain. It is proposed to employ one additional cotton specialist who is not only an expert statistician but who is familiar with the entire cotton region, and one grain statistician, who will aid and advise the Crop Reporting Board in the preparation of grain estimates, especially of corn and wheat, and make special investigations and reports of the available marketable supplies and distribution of such crops. It is believed that with two men, each giving his entire time to one crop or group of crops, great improvement will result in the estimates of these crops to the consequent advantage of producers and dealers in these commodities.

(b) $14,000 for extending the live-stock reporting work inaugurated this year. It is proposed to use the bulk of the increase to strengthen the service in the corn-belt States and Texas in order that the Department may be in position to make accurate periodical reports of the number of cattle, sheep, and lambs on feed, forecast market movements, and make accurate estimates of the spring and fall pig crops. To cover this work completely will require the placing of a live-stock statistician in each of the corn-belt States. The funds available at

the present time have permitted the appointment of only two such men--one in Iowa and one in Illinois. In order to handle this work properly, it will be necessary to have several additional live-stock statisticians to cover Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, and Texas.

A part of the increase will be used for maintaining up-to-date records of railroad shipments in the corn-belt States, as well as records of the origin of stock received at the various stockyards. These data are necessary for the making of accurate forecasts.

(c) $15,000 for the collection of additional information and statistics covering foreign crop conditions, acreage and yield of the principal agricultural crops, methods of production, marketing methods, prices, consumption requirements, and other factors entering into the supply of and demand for agricultural products in foreign countries. This increase will provide for one additional agricultural commissioner for work in Europe and will permit of a small increase in the personnel engaged in compiling, interpreting, and disseminating the information received from foreign countries. This will make possible a fuller utilization of the reports of the consular offices in foreign countries, especially from these countries in which the Department of Agriculture does not have a representative at the present time.

The language of the paragraph has been amended by substituting "Extension Service" for "States Relations Service."

Market Inspection of Perishable Foods: $175,000 to $275,000; increase of $100,000.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $100,000. This additional amount is requested for the following purposes:

(a) $52,000 to furnish an inspection service on fruits and vegetables at shipping points, as authorized by an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year. While authority was thus given to the Department to cover this extension of service, no additional appropriation was made for this purpose. Since the passage of the amended bill, there have been insistent demands for shipping-point inspections. Requests have already been received from at least twenty States, and there is prospect of an increase in this number as the season progresses. Fees collected last year in connection with the receiving-point inspection and turned back into the Treasury amounted to $128,627.43, as compared with a total appropriation for this service of $175,000. It is expected that the shipping-point inspection will be equally self-supporting.

(b) $40,000 for the inauguration of an inspection service on hay.

Authority for this work has been carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Acts for several years, but no appropriation has been made available with which to conduct the service. This item of $40,000 will enable the Department to establish a hay inspection service at a number of the most important hay markets of the country.

(c) $8,000 for the inauguration of an inspection service on eggs at several of the most important egg markets.

The hay and egg inspection services will be conducted on the same basis as that for fruits and vegetables and, in a large measure, will be self-sustaining.

Market News Service: $405,000 to $401,400; decrease of $3,600.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $3,600; taking into consideration the transfer to the statutory roll of three employees with salaries amounting to $3,600, there is actually no change.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE COTTON FUTURES ACT: $146,540 to $143,540; decrease of $3,000.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $3,000; actually no change, as three employees, with salaries aggregating $3,000, have been transferred to the statutory roll.

The proviso authorizing the use of moneys derived from the sale of condemned cotton has been extended to cover the fiscal year 1924.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAREHOUSE ACT; $120,000 to $136,400; increase of $16,400.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $16,400; including the transfer to the statutory roll of three employees with salaries amounting to $3,600, an actual increase of $20,000. During the past year there has been an unprecedented increase in the number of applications made by warehousemen for licenses under the Warehouse Act. The additional appropriation requested is imperatively necessary in order that the Department may be in position to make the preliminary investigations to determine the acceptibility of applicants for licenses and to properly supervise the operations of warehousemen after they are licensed.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE STANDARD CONTAINER ACT: $3,800 to $5,000; increase of $1,200.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $1,200. The standard Container Act is enforced through visits to the factories of various manufacturers for the

purpose of measuring the forms used and testing the capacity of the various containers. Sample containers are also submitted, for testing, by manufacturers who wish to insure compliance with the provisions of the Act. This law does not prohibit the manufacture of non-standard containers, except for sale in interstate commerce. As the economical and efficient administration of the Act depends largely upon the degree of success obtained in preventing the manufacture of these non-standard sizes, which can only be accomplished through the voluntary cooperation of manufacturers, it is very essential that additional supervision be furnished in order to secure closer contacts with the trade.

COMPLETION OF WOOL WORK: $15,000 to $12,000; decrease of $3,000.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $3,000. The work of the Domestic Wool Section of the War Industries Board involves the determination and collection of excess wool profits from wool dealers who handled the clip of 1918, and the distribution of such excess profits to wool growers. Although this work is nearing completion, a large number of cases are in litigation, and it is believed that the amount of $12,000 will be necessary to bring the work to completion during the coming year.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS.
(Formerly part of States Relations Service).

NOTE.--The constantly increasing demand for investigations, both from the scientific and practical standpoint, of the nature and use of agricultural products utilized in the home for food and clothing and equipment and of methods of household work and management, makes desirable the establishment of an independent bureau in the Department of Agriculture to devote its entire energy to these problems, which are of special interest to women. It is proposed to place in charge of this bureau a woman of broad practical and scientific training, and to continue largely the investigational work now being conducted by the Office of Home Economics of the States Relations Service.

Statutory Salaries: $21,760 (transfer of funds).

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $21,760; actually no change in total funds of Department, as this roll represents a direct transfer of a portion of the statutory roll of the States Relations Service.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Home Economics Investigations: $50,000 (transfer of funds).

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $50,000; actually no change in total funds, as this item has been transferred from General Expenses, States Relations Service.

The language of the paragraph has been amended by the elimination of the words "with the cooperation of other bureaus of the department". The present authority is believed to be too restrictive. It is very essential that the research and extension work in home economics be conducted in such a manner that all facts can be secured. This calls for cooperation with public agencies such as other bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, other Government departments, State institutions, including experiment stations and colleges of agriculture, as well as such semipublic or private institutions as home economics organizations and business enterprises vitally connected with the home, including canning and food laboratories, and with the housewife herself. With the paragraph amended as suggested, the Department could enter into cooperation with such agencies as may be necessary for properly conducting its home economics work under the general authority of existing law.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE INSECTICIDE ACT.

Statutory Salaries: $31,510 to $30,670; decrease of $840.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $840, this amount covering two messenger boy places which have been dropped.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

Statutory Salaries: $53,440 to $51,520; decrease of $1,920.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $1,920, this amount covering the salaries of two places which have been dropped.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Enforcement of the Plant Quarantine Act: $105,850 to $306,490; increase of $200,640.

NOTE.--Apparent increase, $200,640; actual increase, $70,000, as follows: There has been transferred to this paragraph the appropriation of $134,840 for Mexican border inspection for pink bollworm of cotton, now carried under the Miscellaneous section of the bill, and this combined appropriation has been increased by $70,000. There have also been transferred from this fund a traffic manager at $3,000 to the statutory roll of the Office of the Secretary and a machine operator at $1,200 to the statutory roll of the Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work.

The Mexican border quarantine against the pink bollworm of cotton is essentially the same character of work as that conducted under the item for the enforcement of the Plant Quarantine Act. Both activities are supervised and conducted by the Federal Horticultural Board, and it is believed to be logical to combine the projects under a single appropriation. This should result in a more economical and efficient administration of the work.

The increase of $70,000 requested will, if granted, be used for the following purposes:

(a) $20,000 for extension of the port inspection service. Under this appropriation, the Federal Horticultural Board is conducting not only administrative work in relation to some thirty-nine foreign and domestic quarantines (the former involving the control of entry of plants, fruits, vegetables, cotton, etc.), but also port inspection and disinfection work. Regulations necessary for the enforcement of these quarantines are also administered.

The port of entry control is an important part of this work and involves the inspection, in cooperation with customs officials, of vessels arriving from foreign countries, for the purpose of intercepting and excluding insect and fungous pests found in plant material brought as cargo of such vessels or by passengers or crews. The danger from this source, particularly at southern ports, is very great and this protection is the first line of defense.

The funds now available enable the Federal Horticultural Board to do only about half the necessary inspection work. First attention must necessarily be given to such commercial shipments as are required to be inspected and disinfected as a condition of entry. This leaves little or no time for inspection of ships' cargoes, etc. In fact, at the larger ports, the inspection force is required to do a great deal of overtime work to accomplish their present tasks. To illustrate the importance of this type of work, during the fiscal year 1922 a single interception made at the port of Baltimore, where the Federal Horticultural Board has but one inspector, disclosed some fifty-odd packages of Brazilian cotton seed infested with the pink bollworm, which were in the possession of a passenger who proposed to take them to the cotton section of Mississippi. Had this collection escaped the Department's inspector, it would probably have resulted in the establishment of this insect, cotton's worst enemy, in that State, ultimately costing the State and Federal governments thousands, if not millions, of dollars in its eradication, and in a measure would have invalidated the efforts of the Federal Horticultural Board to exterminate the bollworm in this country. There are a number of ports of entry which do not have even the meager protection given at Baltimore. Experience has shown that this type of protection can be secured only by employing technically trained men to work in close cooperation with the customs and immigration officials.

In connection with this inspection work, it is very important that provision be made for cooperation with the Post Office Department in the examination of parcel-post packages from abroad. The need for this work has been shown to be very urgent. The postal inspectors are not trained to make inspection of plants and plant products which are being constantly sent through the mails. Such parcels very frequently have been found to contain serious pests. For example, samples of broomcorn infested with the European corn borer, an insect which feeds on a number of hosts, particularly corn, were delivered to a consignee in the corn belt where this pest is not at present known to exist. Many similar examples, equally as important, have come to the Department's attention. Doubtless many plants and plant products subject to quarantine, of which the Department has no record, arrived in foreign parcel-post packages and were delivered during the past year. The failure to intercept such parcel-post packages might very easily render of no avail all the expenditures which the Government has made for the control of these and other similar pests.

There are some twenty-five ports in the United States at which parcel-post packages received from foreign countries are examined. The Department now has inspectors, assigned to other port duties, located at eleven of these ports. To meet the situation, it is desired to increase the force at some of the important ports where inspectors are at present stationed, and also place technically trained men at commercially important ports which now have no protection of this kind. This work can be inaugurated at a very small cost in comparison with the protection which it would give.

(b) $50,000 for the fumigation of railway cars coming across the Mexican border and the maintenance of the border quarantine in connection with the control of the pink bollworm of cotton. The greatly increased traffic across the Mexican border during the fiscal year 1922 made it necessary for the Department to request a deficiency appropriation of $50,000 for this inspection service, and it is reasonable to assume that the number of cars requiring disinfection in 1924 will be equally as large as during the year just completed. In this connection, it should be pointed out that the fees collected and turned back into the Treasury for disinfection service rendered by the Department amounted to more than $126,000, which makes this particular work largely self-sustaining, and that with the contemplated expansion of the work such collections will be correspondingly increased.

The language contained in the second paragraph of the item for Eradication of Pink Bollworm, in the Miscellaneous section of the bill, has been transferred bodily to the General Expense item under the Federal Horticultural Board and inserted at the end of the present item for the enforcement of the Plant Quarantine Act.

Extermination of Potato Wart: $25,300 to $5,000; decrease of $20,300.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $20,300. The potato wart situation appears to call for a realignment of the cooperative work between the Federal Horticultural Board and the Bureau of Plant Industry. The former will continue the cooperative work with the States concerned to meet any emergency for further wart surveys and quarantine enforcement. Under the proposed arrangement, any future research work on the disease or methods of control will be continued by the Bureau of Plant Industry. The emergency situation with the potato wart which called for a large initial appropriation is now substantially over. The disease has been studied from the control standpoint, many immune varieties have been determined, and eradication has been shown to be impracticable. The requirements of this work can therefore probably be met with the small appropriation suggested. It is expected that the States will contribute very largely to the problem of local field control as well as to the enforcement of necessary quarantine measures.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing and Binding: $800,000; item transferred.

NOTE.--This item has been transferred from the Miscellaneous section of the bill, and is shown as a separate appropriation under the Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work.

Experiments and Demonstrations in Live-Stock Production in Cane Sugar and Cotton Districts: $46,500 to $5,000; decrease of $41,500.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $41,500. The necessity for rigid economy of expenditure and the fact that the New Iberia live-stock field station site has proved unexpectedly expensive for the efficient prosecution of livestock work render the abandonment of this station advisable. Because of the nature of the work, it may not be possible to terminate the work without waste by the end of the current fiscal year. An appropriation of $5,000 is accordingly recommended to make possible orderly termination of the acitivity by December 31, 1924.

The new language, added by the proviso, is suggested in order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to relinquish the land occupied by this station to the Penitentiary Board of the State of Louisiana and the local interests which made this tract available to the Department, since all interests of the Federal Government in such lands after the Government property now located thereon has been removed or sold will have ceased. Authority is also requested to enable the Department to sell the buildings, animals, machinery, equipment, and all other personal Federal property located at this station and to deposit the proceeds in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, with the right, however, to transfer the animals, equipment, and other personal property to some other station of the Department if that is deemed to be desirable or advantageous.

Field Station, Woodward, Okla.: $6,500; item omitted.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $6,500. This item is omitted entirely. In view of the necessity for rigid economy of expenditure, the discontinuance of the live-stock work at Woodward, Okla., is contemplated, except to the extent that it can be prosecuted in connection with the adjacent dry farming field station maintained by the Bureau of Plant Industry under its appropriation for Dry Land Agriculture.

Passenger-Carrying Vehicles.

NOTE.--This item carries no appropriation. It merely limits the amount that may be expended for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles outside the District of Columbia from the various lump-sum appropriations of the Department. This limitation has been increased over the amount

authorized for 1923 by $40,000 in order to provide for the maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles now owned by the Government and for the purchase and maintenance of new vehicles. Past experience has demonstrated that the field activities of the Department can be prosecuted efficiently only through the employment of motor-propelled vehicles and that it is distinctly economical for the Department to own its own equipment. In fact machines can be purchased outright for the cost of a few months' rental at prevailing rates.

The amount authorized under the proviso for the purchase of new vehicles has been increased from $20,000 to $32,000. This sum will be needed for the replacement of vehicles that it is no longer economical to repair and for the purchase of additional vehicles to obviate further rental.

The manner in which this fund will be expended is fully set forth in the table which follows.

The second proviso, requiring annual reports to Congress showing expenditures under the provisions of this paragraph, is omitted, as this is permanent legislation.

New language has been added to the paragraph, (1) authorizing the purchase from forest road-construction funds of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles to replace machines transferred from the War Department's surplus war material which may become unserviceable, as well as for the exchange of such unserviceable vehicles or parts thereof for new vehicles; and (2) authorizing the use by the Department of Agriculture for official purposes in the District of Columbia of passenger-carrying vehicles turned over by the War Department as surplus material, as well as the payment from any available lump-fund appropriation made for the Department of expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of such vehicles.

Motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles transferred to this Department from the War Department and retained for use in the construction and maintenance of national-forest roads or other roads constructed under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of Acts of Congress of February 28, 1919 (40 Stat. 1201), March 15, 1920 (41 Stat. 530), and November 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 212), have proven of very great service to the Department in its road-construction and maintenance work. The use of these vehicles by field men in making inspections and otherwise directing the work in the field has resulted in increased efficiency and great saving in the matter of time and transportation charges in getting from place to place where work was in progress. The constant use of such vehicles, of course, results in progressive wear and tear which eventually reaches the point of unserviceability. It would therefore seem a matter of good business judgment and economy if the Department were authorized to purchase from any appropriation made for cooperating with the States in the construction of roads, or for the construction of national-forest roads and trails, motor propelled passenger-carrying vehicles transferred from the War Department and retained by the Secretary of Agriculture which are or may become unserviceable, and also, that the Department be authorized to exchange such unserviceable vehicles or parts thereof in part payment for

new vehicles authorized to be purchased.

Authorization for the use of automobiles for official purposes in the District of Columbia would be distinctly in the interest of economical administration of the Department's work. The situation with respect to the Department of Agriculture is peculiar in the fact that it occupies more than forty buildings, scattered throughout the city, which makes intercommunication between the different bureaus difficult and results in the loss of much valuable time by the administrative and supervisory officials who must frequently confer with each other and with the Secretary and his assistants in the performance of their official duties. Necessity also constantly arises for specialists and supervisory officers to make trips to outlying field stations in the vicinity of Washington, such as the Arlington Experiment Farm in Virginia, the Bureau of Animal Industry experiment farms at Beltsville and Bethseda, in Maryland, the bee laboratory at Drummond, Md., the entomological station at Vienna, Va., the exhibits factory at Alexandria, Va., etc. If authority is granted for the use of passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia, provision would necessarily have to be made for their operation and maintenance. It is proposed to pay such costs out of existing lump-fund appropriations.

Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious Diseases of Animals: $50,000 to $5,000; decrease of $45,000.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $45,000. This is an emergency appropriation, to be used only in case of a sudden or unexpected outbreak of foot-and-mouth or other highly infectious animal diseases. None of the $50,000 was expended last year. In addition to this fund, there yet remains an unexpended balance of approximately $350,000 from the continuing appropriation of $2,500,000 provided by the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1916. The latter fund has been drawn upon from time to time for small amounts incident to necessary inspection work and is regarded as adequate for present purposes.

A change has been made from "1922" to 1923" and from "1923" to "1924", so as to make the balance from the continuing appropriation at the close of the fiscal year 1923 available for expenditure during the ensuing year.

Eradication of Pink Bollworm: $547,840 to $411,400; decrease of $136,440.

NOTE.--Apparent decrease, $136,440; actually no change, as the item of $134,840 for Mexican border inspection has been transferred to General Expenses, Federal Horticultural Board, "Enforcement of the Plant Quarantine Act", and a clerical position at $1,600 from the appropriation of $400,000 for surveys and inspections to the statutory roll of the Secretary's office.

Any modification of the appropriation for the eradication of the pink bollworm is being held in abeyance until the developments of the present season warrant a definite statement of the Department's requirements

for next year. The amount appropriated for the present year ($400,000) is therefore allowed to stand unchanged (with the exception of the $1,600 transfer above mentioned) until such time as this later estimate can be made. Undoubtedly, if the present success in eradication work continues, the full appropriation for the fiscal year 1924 will be needed. The only possibility of lack of such need would arise in the event that the pest got beyond control, in which event further work would have to be abandoned. Fortunately, there is no such outlook at this time.

Control and Prevention of Spread of the Mexican Bean Beetle: $25,000; item transferred.

NOTE.--This item has been transferred from the Miscellaneous section of the bill and set up as a separate appropriation under the Bureau of Entomology.

Mileage Rates for Motor Vehicles.

NOTE.--The present maximum mileage rates allowed by law for the use of personally owned motor cycles and automobiles for travel on official business of the Department are 3 cents and 7 cents, respectively. It is proposed to increase the limit for automobiles to 10 cents and for motor cycles to 4 cents per mile. The records of the Department indicate that the cost of operating Government-owned automobiles varies from 7 to 10 cents per mile for light cars and from 8 to 14 per mile for heavier cars. These variations in the rates are due almost entirely to local factors, such as the difference in the cost of supplies in the various sections of the country and road conditions in the locality where the car is being used. Many of the employees of the Department feel unable to pay from their personal funds the difference between the established rates and the actual cost of operation, and for this reason a number have disposed of their cars, while others are not inclined to continue to use their vehicles in official work. Unless this condition is remedied, the field work of the Department will be greatly handicapped. For similar reasons, the mileage rate for motor cycles should also be increased as recommended.

The language of the paragraph has been changed so as to make its provisions applicable to the fiscal year 1924.

Vault for Refrigerating Plant: $25,000; item omitted.

NOTE.--This item is omitted, as the construction of the vault will be accomplished during the current fiscal year.

Olympic National Forest: $33,000 to $25,000; decrease of $8,000.

NOTE.--There is an actual decrease of $8,000 in this item.

Operation and Management of Center Market, Washington, D. C.: $165,000 to $176,000; increase of $11,999.

NOTE.--Actual increase, $11,000. This amount is requested for the following purposes:

(a) $500 to provide for additional equipment, including a cash register for use in the receiving room of the cold-storage warehouse.

(b) $2,000 for the installation of new brine tanks and one additional cooling tower, which are needed to increase the capacity of the refrigerating plant. Great difficulty is now being experienced with the present equipment in maintaining proper temperatures during the hot summer months in the storage rooms. The installation of this new equipment will insure more efficient service to patrons and afford a safer margin in operating the higher priced machinery.

(c) $5,000 for repairs and alterations. Under this heading is included repairs to machinery and repairs and alterations to buildings. The amount estimated is very conservative; in fact, it would be wholly inadequate to meet any serious breakdown in the plant.

(d) $500 for furnishing of light, heat, and power.

(e) $3,000 for essential supplies.

The estimate of $176,000 for the operation and maintenance of the Center Market is based upon careful calculations of the amount which will be absolutely necessary for this purpose during the fiscal year 1924. From the experience thus far obtained in the operation of this market, it is believed that this is a conservative estimate. It is anticipated that the income for the coming year will be between $240,000 and $250,000, thus enabling the Government to realize a fair return upon its investment.

Several changes in the language of this paragraph are recommended. The omission of the word "water" in line 2 is desired in order to obviate a difficulty which has arisen in the interpretation of the law. Under the present wording of the act, the Water Department of the District of Columbia contends that water used by the tenants at the market should be paid for, although no charge is made for water used by the Government. It would be difficult to determine how much water should be charged against each tenant, without the installation of water meters, which the Department wishes to avoid. As a matter of fact, only a few tenants have water connections at their stalls. Moreover, the cost of water is included in the rental charges paid by the tenants.

The proviso in lines 5, 6, and 7 is suggested as a result of the experience of the Department in three months' operation of Center Market, during which time the awards made by the General Supply Committee were rigidly adhered to. In many cases, this has resulted in increased expense to the Government as compared with purchases which might have been contracted for independently. Under the suggested provision, the Secretary of Agriculture would be able to purchase either under the General Supply Committee schedule of awards or in the open market, as the factor of economy might dictate. In the operation of a plant of this character, involving the purchase of a great variety of material and equipment, it is not believed practicable to restrict the Department to prices prevailing for a 12-month

period as fixed by the General Supply Committee. In other words, it is believed that a flexible arrangement should be provided in purchasing supplies and equipment so that the plant may be operated on the most economical basis possible and one most nearly approaching commercial practices.

The amendment in line 13 is proposed merely for the purpose of effecting a clearer interpretation of the language. Under the present wording, it is uncertain whether interest must begin upon receipt of the goods, or upon payment of the freight, or whether the usual practice of allowing thirty days without interest can be followed.

Enforcement of Packers and Stockyards Act: No change in amount.

NOTE.--The urgent necessity for holding down governmental expenditure has prevented the submission of an estimate for 1924 for the administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act in excess of the expenditures authorized for 1923. However, the appropriation for 1923 is insufficient to provide for carrying on the amount of essential work of the kind particularly for which trained auditors and accountants are required with respect to the financial operations of commission men, stockyard companies, and packers, in order to determine pressing questions as to the reasonableness of commission rates, stockyards charges, and other costs in the live-stock and meat-packing industry. While a good start has been made towards determining the facts with respect to commission charges in certain markets and towards the discovery of irregularities shown by the records of persons subject to the Act, much more must and will be done as soon as additional trained men can be obtained. In order to provide funds for this purpose, it is necessary to cut down expenditures for market supervisors and clerks and to use the contingent fund of $20,000 otherwise contemplated in the estimates for both 1923 and 1924, thus leaving no reserve available for emergencies. It will be noted that even then the estimates contemplate the employment of only 22 auditors and accountants, under the direction of the general auditor to provide for the auditing of the books of stockyards companies and commission men at 79 different stockyards in 35 States and for the systematic study and analysis of the accounting systems and reports of the entire meat-packing industry. It is quite apparent, therefore, that it is likely to be necessary later to request the appropriation of an additional amount to provide more adequately for this work during the fiscal year 1924.

Enforcement of the Future Trading Act: No change in amount.

NOTE.--The name of this appropriation has been changed to "Enforcement of the Grain Futures Act," and the language of the paragraph amended accordingly, so as to make the appropriation for the fiscal year 1924 applicable to the new Grain Futures Act, approved September 21, 1922.

Collection of Seed Grain Loans: $20,000 (New in this bill).

NOTE:--Apparent increase, $20,000; actual decrease, $30,000. This represents the transfer to the agricultural appropriation bill of the

$50,000 provided by the deficiency appropriation act of July 1, 1922, for the collection of seed grain loans to farmers, with reduction in the amount to $20,000. It is anticipated that it will be necessary to extend a number of loans made under this Act, and that the work of collecting the money due the Government will continue over into the fiscal year 1924. A small appropriation is requested for this purpose.

Maximum Salaries

NOTE.--This paragraph has been amended so as to provide that for the fiscal year 1924 the limitation on the number of scientific employees, carried on lump-fund appropriations, who may be paid salaries in excess of $5,000 and up to $5,500 may be increased from eight to twelve, and that five, instead of three, may receive in excess of $5,500 up to the limit of $6,500.

The Department is experiencing increasing difficulty in holding its most valuable specialists at the salary standards now prevailing and is still finding it practically impossible to secure from outside sources the men necessary to provide active and efficient leadership of major lines of work. The increase of four persons above $5,000 and two above $5,500 will give opportunity to hold extremely valuable men now engaged in Department work and to bring in additional specialists necessary to the satisfactory organization of other lines.

Forest Roads and Trails (Act of Nov. 9, 1921): $10,000,000 item omitted.

NOTE.--Actual decrease, $10,000,000. This covers the appropriation provided by the Federal Highway Act of Nov. 9, 1921, for the construction and maintenance of forest roads and trails during the fiscal year 1922. No subsequent appropriation has been provided for this purpose, although authorization for an appropriation of $6,500,000 for forest roads and trails was included in the Post Office Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1923, approved June 19, 1922. (See note under Special Items, "Forest Roads and Trails").

SPECIAL ITEMS

Forest Roads and Trails: $3,000,000 (New Item)

NOTE.--Section 4 (paragraph 2) of the Post Office Appropriation Act, approved June 19, 1922 (Public No. 244, 67th Congress), authorizes $6,500,000 to be appropriated for the construction of forest roads and trail during the fiscal year 1924. Provision is made for $3,000,000 of this amou in these estimates. Requests for additional amounts will be contingent on the needs of the work.

Cooperative Construction of Highways: $30,000,000 (New item)

NOTE.--Section 4 (first paragraph) of the Post Office Appropriation Act, approved June 19, 1922 (Public No. 244, 67th Congress), authorizes $50,000,000 to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1923 and $65,000,000 for the fiscal year 1924 for Federal aid to the States in highway construction. Of the authorization for 1924, the sum of $30,000,000 is includ in these estimates. Recommendation for additional amounts will be made contingent upon the needs of the highway construction program.

This paragraph includes a proviso authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make apportionments to the several States and to enter into contractual obligations with the States under the appropriations authorized to be made by the Post Office Appropriation Act for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925. This authority will be absolutely necessary if the Federal-aid program is to be carried forward on the basis indicated by the appropriatio authorized, espeically in view of the reduced amounts provided for in the estimates for 1924.

Increase of Compensation: $3,232,863; no provision for 1924.

NOTE.--The Act of June 29, 1922 (Public No. 257, 67th Congress), providing additional compensation for the civilian employees of the Government, makes available $3,232,863 for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1923. The estimates of the Department for 1924 as submitted to Congress make no provision for increase of compensation. This amount is therefore shown as an actual decrease.

S T A T E M E N T

Showing changes made in the STATUTORY SALARIES in the ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS for the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Year 1924, as compared with APPROPRIATIONS made for the Fiscal Year 1923.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Statutory Salaries. $8,540

Apparent increase, $20,600; Actual decrease, ~~$9,040,~~ as follows:

New Places.

Attorney	$4,000	
Attorney	3,500	$7,500

Places dropped.

5 law clerks, at $2,000 each, $10,000, but as $500 is used to pay part of salary for Director of Extension Service, the net amount dropped is	9,500	
Clerk	900	
Messenger or laborer	600	
3 watchmen, at $720 each	2,160	
2 messenger boys, at $480 each	960	
3 charwomen, at $480 each	1,440	
2 charwomen, at $240 each	480	16,040

Actual decrease $8,540

Transfers from statutory rolls of the various bureaus, which have been correspondingly reduced, as follows:

Extension Service (States Relations Service):		
Director, with change of title to director of extension service	4,500	
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:		
Executive clerk, with change of title to executive assistant	2,250	
Telegraph operator, with change of title to clerk, class 2	1,400	
Bureau of Plant Industry:		
2 laborers at $720 each, with change of title to watchmen at $720 each	1,440	$9,590

Transfers from lump-fund rolls of the various bureaus, which have been correspondingly reduced, as follows:

Federal Horticultural Board:				
Traffic manager (from plant quarantine act	$3,000			
Clerk, class 3 (from pink bollworm of cotton)	1,600	$4,600		
Bureau of Entomology:				
Administrative assistant (from preventing spread of moths)	....	3,000		
Extension Service (States Relations Service):				
2 executive clerks at $2,500 each, with change of title to 2 executive assistants at $2,500 each (from farmers' cooperative demonstration work).	$5,000			
Private secretary to director of scientific work (from farmers' cooperative demonstration work) . .	2,250	7,250		
Bureau of Animal Industry:				
Executive clerk with change of title to executive assistant (from meat inspection)	2,500			
Messenger or laborer (from meat inspection)	1,000	3,500		
Bureau of Chemistry:				
Executive clerk, with change of title to executive assistant (from food and drugs act)		2,000		
Bureau of Soils:				
Skilled laborer (from soil survey investigations)		1,200	$21,550	$31,140
Transfer to statutory roll, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the roll reduced accordingly.				
Accountant and bookkeeper			2,000	$29,140
Apparent increase				20,600

Change of title.

Director, $4,500, (States Relations Service), changed to Director of Extension Service, $4,500.
Seven executive clerks, changed to executive assistants.
Telegraph operator at $1,400, changed to clerk class 2.
Two laborers at $720 each, changed to two watchmen at $720 each.

Places substituted.

Skilled laborer, $1,000, substituted for Clerk, $1,000.
Skilled laborer, $900, substituted for Clerk, $900.
Messenger boy, $600, substituted for messenger or laborer, $600.

OFFICES OF EDITORIAL AND DISTRIBUTION WORK

(Formerly part of Division of Publications).

Statutory Salaries.

Apparent decrease, $36,230; actual decrease, $9,000, as follows:

Places dropped.

5 clerks, at $960 each	$4,800	
Messenger or laborer	840	
2 messengers or laborers at $600 each	1,200	
Messenger boy	720	
Messenger boy	480	
Charwoman	240	
Actual decrease		$9,000

Transfer from statutory roll, Bureau of Animal Industry, which has been correspondingly reduced.

Editor and compiler, with change of title to assistant editor $2,250

Transfer from lump-fund appropriation, Federal Horticultural Board, which hasbeen correspondingly reduced.

Machine operator (from plant quarantine act)..... 1,200

Transfer from statutory roll, Extension Service, which has been correspondingly reduced.

Messenger boy 480

Transfer from lump-fund, Extension Service, which has been correspondingly reduced.

Assistant in charge of editorial office (from Farmers' cooperative demonstration work)..... 5,000 8,930

Transfers to statutory roll, Extension Service, and the roll reduced accordingly.

Assistant editor	$1,800	
Assistant in charge of motion-picture activities	3,000	
Chief cinematographer	2,500	
2 draftsmen or photographers, at $1,600 each	3,200	
Draftsmen or photographer	1,500	
Assistant photographer	960	
Laboratory aid	900	
2 clerks class 4	3,600	
3 clerks, class 2	4,200	
3 clerks, class 1	3,600	
Clerk	1,100	
2 clerks, at $960 each	1,920	
Messenger or laborer	840	
Messenger or laborer	720	
Messenger boy	720	
Messenger boy	600	$31,160

Transfers to lump-fund items, Extension Service, and the roll reduced accordingly.

Assistant in charge of exhibits	3,000			
Assistant in exhibits	2,000	5,000	$36,160	$27,230

Apparent decrease 36,230

Change of Title.

Chief of Division, $3,500, changed to assistant in charge of office of distribution, $3,500.

Chief Editor, $3,000, changed to editor, $3,000.

Assistant in charge of information, $3,000, changed to Executive Assistant, $3,000.

Editor and compiler, $2,250, changed to assistant editor, $2,250.

Assistant in charge of distribution, $2,500, changed to assistant, $2,500.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

(Formerly part of States Relations Service).

Statutory Salaries.

Apparent increase, $4,400, as follows:

Transfers from lump-fund appropriation for colleges and stations, which has been correspondingly reduced.

One clerk of class 3	$1,600
Two clerks of class 2	2,800
Apparent increase	$4,400.

EXTENSION SERVICE.

(Formerly part of States Relations Service.)

Statutory Salaries.

Apparent increase, $23,700; actual decrease, $5,880, as follows:

Places dropped.

4 clerks at $1,100 each	$4,400	
Clerk	1,000	
Messenger boy	480	
Actual decrease		$5,880

Transfers from statutory roll, Office of Editorial and Distribution Work (Division of Publications), which has been correspondingly reduced.

Assistant in charge of office of motion-pictures, with change of title from assistant in charge of motion-picture activities	$3,000	
Chief cinematographer	2,500	
Assistant editor	1,800	
2 clerks, class 4	3,600	
3 clerks, class 2	4,200	
3 clerks, class 1	3,600	
Clerk	1,100	
2 draftsmen or photographers at $1,600 each	3,200	
One draftsmen or photographer	1,500	
2 clerks at $960 each, with change of title	1,920	
Laboratory aid	900	
Assistant photographer	960	
Messenger or laborer	840	
Messenger or laborer	720	
Messenger boy	720	
Messenger boy	600	31,160

Transfers from lump-fund, Extension Service (States Relations Service) which have been correspondingly reduced.

Executive clerk (from Farmers' cooperative demonstration work)	2,000	
Clerk, class 2 (from Farmers' cooperative demonstration work)	1,400	3,400
		34,560

Transfer to statutory roll, Office of the Secretary, and the roll reduced accordingly.

Director, with change of title $4,500

Transfer to statutory roll, Office of Editorial and Distribution Work, and the roll reduced accordingly.

Messengar boy	480	$4,980	$29,580
Apparent increase			23,700

Places substituted.

Messenger boy or laborer, $480, substituted for messenger boy, $480.
Two charwomen, at $240 each, substituted for messenger boy, $480.

Change of title.

Assistant in charge of motion-picture activities, $3,000, changed to assistant in charge of office of motion pictures, $3,000.

Two clerks at $960 each, changed to 2 laboratory aids, at $960 each.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Statutory Salaries.

Place substituted.

Skilled laborer, $1,200, substituted for engineer, $1,200.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Statutory Salaries.

Apparent decrease, $24,170; actual decrease, $21,920, as follows:

Places dropped.

5 clerks at $960 each	$4,800	
3 laboratory assistants at $1,200 each	3,600	
2 carpenters at $1,000 each	2,000	
5 skilled laborers at $900 each	4,500	
2 laborers at $960 each	1,920	
3 messengers or laborers at $720 each	2,160	
2 messenger boys at $480 each	960	
1 charwoman	540	
4 charwomen at $360 each	1,440	
Actual decrease		$21,920

Transfer to statutory roll, Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work, and the roll reduced accordingly.

Editor and compiler	2,250
Apparent decrease	24,170

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

Statutory Salaries.

Apparent decrease, $12,540; actual decrease, $15,900, as follows:

Places dropped.

7 laboratory aids, at $960 each	$6,720	
6 laboratory aids, at $840 each	5,040	
Laboratory aid, clerk, or skilled laborer	1,080	
3 laboratory aids, clerks, or skilled laborers, at $1,020 each	3,060	
Actual decrease		$15,900

Transfers from statutory roll, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the roll reduced accordingly.

4 clerks of class one	4,800	

Transfers to statutory roll, Office of the Secretary, which has been correspondingly reduced.

2 laborers, at $720 each, changed to watchmen at $720 each	1,440	3,360
Apparent decrease		12,540

FOREST SERVICE.

Statutory Salaries.

Apparent increase, $5,980, actual decrease, $21,720, as follows:

New places.

Lump fund items for additional forest rangers, guards, or scallers at the rate of $1,220 per annum for periods of 12 months or less			$200,080

Places dropped.

164 forest rangers, at $1,220 each	$200,080		
12 draftsmen or map colorists at $900 each	10,800		
Blue printer	900		
Blue printer	720		
2 telephone operators, at $600 each	1,200		
13 messenger boys at $360 each	4,680	$218,380	
Transfers to Civil Service Commission and the statutory roll reduced accordingly.			
2 clerks at $1,200 each	2,400		
Clerk	1,020	3,420	221,800
Actual decrease			21,720

Transfers from lump-fund appropriations which have been correspondingly reduced.

Clerks:		
Two at $2,100 each	4,200	
One	1,800	
Two at $1,600 each	3,200	
Nine at $1,400 each	12,600	
Four at $1,200 each	4,800	
One	1,100	27,700
Apparent increase		5,980

Place substituted.

Messenger or laborer at $780, substituted for one lithographer's helper at $780.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

Statutory Salaries.

Actual decrease, $14,100, as follows:

Places dropped.

4 clerks at $1,020 each	$4,080	
Laboratory helper	840	
2 laboratory helpers or laborers at $720 each	1,440	
7 laboratory helpers or laborers at $600 each	4,200	
Mechanic	1,200	
Mechanic	1,020	
2 student assistants at $300 each	600	
Messenger boy	480	
Charwoman	240	
Actual decrease		$14,100

Places substituted.

Ten laboratory helpersor laborers at $840 each, are substituted for nine laboratory helpers at $840 each, and one skilled laborer at $840, making no change in salary and number of places.

BUREAU OF SOILS.

Statutory Salaries.

Actual decrease, $2,800, as follows:

Places dropped.

Clerk	$1,000	
Photographer	1,200	
Laborer	600	
Actual decrease		$2,800

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

Statutory Salaries.

Actual decrease, $4,200, as follows:

Places dropped.

5 entomological preparators, at $840 each.....$4,200

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Statutory Salaries.

Apparent increase, $3,500; actual decrease, $2,700, as follows:

Places dropped.

Clerk	$1,500	
Clerk of class one	1,200	
Actual decrease		$2,700

Transfers from lump-fund appropriations, which have been correspondingly reduced.

Clerk	1,800	
Clerk	1,600	
2 clerks, at $1,400 each	2,800	6,200
Apparent increase		3,500

Change of title.

Photographer, $1,300, changed to photographer or clerk, $1,300.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Statutory Salaries.

Actual increase, $3,600, as follows:

New Places.

3 clerks of class one $3,600

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS.

(Transferred to new statutory roll, Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work.)
Decrease, $299,900, as follows:

Chief of division	$3,500
Chief editor	3,000
2 assistant editors, at $2,000 each	4,000
Assistants in charge:	
One of exhibits	3,000
One of information	3,000
One of motion-picture activities	3,000
One of addressing, duplicating, and mailing	2,400
One of indexing	2,000
One of distribution	2,500
Chief cinematographer	2,500
Draftsman or photographer	2,100
Chief clerk	2,000
Assistant in exhibits	2,000
Assistant editors:	
Two at $1,800 each	3,600
Assistants:	
One	2,500
Three, at $2,000 each	6,000
Indexer or compiler	1,800
Artist and designer	2,500
Draftsmen or photographers:	
Three at $1,600 each	4,800
Two at $1,500 each	3,000
Three at $1,400 each	4,200
One	1,300
Ten at $1,200 each	12,000
Assistant photographer	960
Lantern-slide colorist	1,200
Laboratory aid	900
Executive clerk	2,000
Clerks:	
Five of class four	9,000
Four of class three	6,400
Thirteen of class two	18,200
Twenty-one of class one	25,200
Twenty at $1,100 each	22,000
Fifty-two at $960 each	49,920
Mechanical assistant	1,980
Operators:	
One	1,500
Four at $1,400 each	5,600
Twelve at $1,200 each	14,400
Seven at $1,100 each	7,700
Five at $1,000 each	5,000

Folders:	
One	$1,200
Two at $1,000 each	2,000
Messengers or laborers:	
Three at $900 each	2,700
Ten at $840 each	8,400
Four at $780 each	3,120
Twelve at $720 each	8,640
Three at $600 each	1,800
Eight skilled laborers at $1,100 each	8,800
Messenger boys:	
Seven at $720 each	5,040
One	660
Six at $600 each	3,600
Six at $480 each	2,880
Charwomen:	
Three at $480 each	1,440
Four at $240 each	960
Decrease	$299,900

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Statutory Salaries.

No Change.

STATES RELATIONS SERVICE

(Transferred as part of new statutory rolls for Office of Experiment Stations, Extension Service, and Bureau of Home Economics.)

Decrease, $204,660, as follows:

Transfers to statutory roll, Extension Service, and the roll reduced accordingly.

Director	$4,500	
Chief clerk	2,000	
Clerk or chief accountant	2,400	
Financial clerk	2,000	
Executive clerk	1,740	
Clerk or proof reader	1,800	
Clerks:		
Three of class 4	5,400	
Eleven of class 3	17,600	
Two at $1,500 each	3,000	
Twenty-three of class 2	32,200	
One	1,320	
Thirty-five of class 1	42,000	
Fifteen at $1,100 each	16,500	
One	1,000	
Clerk or artist - draftsman	1,200	
Clerk or machine operator	1,200	
Clerk or laboratory helper	1,100	
Two skilled laborers at $1,000 each	2,000	
Two messengers or laborers at $840 each	1,680	
Messenger boys or laborers:		
Four at $720 each	2,880	
One	600	
Messenger boys:		
Four at $600 each	2,400	
Eight at $480 each	3,840	
Eleven charwomen at $240 each	2,640	$153,000

Transfers to statutory roll, Office of Experiment Stations, and the roll reduced accordingly.

Clerks:	
One	1,980
Four of class 4	7,200
Three of class 2	4,200
Ten of class 1	12,000
One	1,000

Messenger	$1,000	
Messenger boys or laborers;		
One	720	
One	600	
Charwomen:		
One.....	480	
Three at $240 each	720	$29,900

Transfers to statutory roll, Bureau of Home Economics, and the roll reduced accordingly.

Clerks:		
Two of class 3	3,200	
One of class 2	1,400	
One	1,320	
One	1,260	
Seven of class 1	8,400	
Three at $1,100 each	3,300	
Messenger boy or laborer	480	
Messenger boy	480	
Charwomen:		
Three at $480 each.....	1,440	
Two at $240 each.....	480	21,760

Decrease $204,660

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS.

Statutory Salaries.

Actual decrease, $9,840, as follows:

Places dropped.

Instrument maker	$1,800	
Model maker	1,800	
Clerk	1,320	
Clerk, class one	1,200	
Skilled laborer	1,200	
Laboratory aid	960	
Mimeograph operator	840	
Telephone operator	720	
Actual decrease		$9,840

Places substituted.

Four messenger boys at $600 each, are substituted for four messengers or laborers, at $600 each.

Change of title.

Fireman at $720, changed to fireman or laborer at $720.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Statutory Salaries.

Apparent increase $11,990; actual decrease, $30,260, as follows:

Places dropped.

Telephone operator	$ 840
Clerk or draftsman	1,020
Draftsman	1,000
Draftsman	900
Library assistant	1,440
4 machine operators or clerks at $1000 each	4,000
3 machine operators or clerks at $900 each	2,700
3 chauffeurs at $900 each	2,700
2 laborers at $900 each	1,800
3 laborers at $720 each	2,160
Laborer	600
Messenger or laborer	720
3 messenger boys at $600 each	1,800
5 messenger boys at $540 each	2,700
6 messenger boys at $480 each	2,880
3 charwomen at $480 each	1,440
2 charwomen at $300 each	600
4 charwomen at $240 each	960

Actual decrease $30,260

Transfers from lump-fund appropriations, which have been correspondingly reduced.

Executive clerk	2,000	
Clerk	1,800	
3 clerks at $1,600 each	4,800	
2 clerks at $1,400 each	2,800	
17 clerks at $1,200 each	20,400	
10 clerks at $1,000 each	10,000	
Clerk or draftsman	1,440	
3 draftsmen at $1,320 each	3,960	
Laborer	900	
Laborer	600	$48,700

Transfers to statutory roll,
Office of the Secretary, and
the roll reduced accordingly.

Executive assistant.....	$2,250	
Telegraph operator, with change of title to clerk class two.....	1,400	$3,650

Transfers to statutory roll,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
and the roll reduced accordingly.

4 clerks class one		4,800
		8,450

Transfer from statutory roll,
Office of the Secretary, which
has been correspondingly reduced.

Accountant and bookkeeper	2,000	6,450	42,250
Apparent increase			11,990

Change of title.

Nine machine operators changed to machine operators or clerks.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS.

(Formerly part of States Relations Service).

Statutory Salaries.

No Change.

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE BOARD.

Statutory Salaries.

Actual decrease, $840, as follows:

Places dropped.

Messenger boy.....	$430	
Messenger boy.....	360	
Actual decrease.....		$840

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

Statutory Salaries.

Actual decrease, $1,920, as follows:

Places dropped.

Clerk, class one	$1,200	
Messenger or laborer.....	720	
Actual decrease.....		$1,920

Statutory Salaries.

	Increase	Decrease
Office of the Secretary	$20,600	- - - -
Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work	- - - -	$36,230
Office of Experiment Stations	4,400	- - - -
Extension Service	23,700	- - - -
Weather Bureau	- - - -	- - - -
Bureau of Animal Industry	- - - -	24,170
Bureau of Plant Industry	- - - -	12,540
Forest Service	5,980	- - - -
Bureau of Chemistry	- - - -	14,100
Bureau of Soils	- - - -	2,800
Bureau of Entomology	- - - -	4,200
Bureau of Biological Survey	3,500	- - - -
Division of Accounts and Disbursements	3,600	- - - -
Bureau of Public Roads	- - - -	9,840
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	11,990	- - - -
Insecticide and Fungicide Board	- - - -	840
Federal Horticultural Board	- - - -	1,920
	73,770	106,640
		73,770
Net decrease		32,870

Statutory Salaries.

	1923	1924
Office of the Secretary	$361,920	$382,520
Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work	299,900	263,670
Office of Experiment Stations	29,900	34,300
Extension Service	153,000	176,700
Weather Bureau	351,400	351,400
Bureau of Animal Industry	651,650	627,480
Bureau of Plant Industry	497,560	485,020
Forest Service	2,465,020	2,471,000
Bureau of Chemistry	323,070	308,970
Bureau of Soils	79,240	76,440
Bureau of Entomology	128,070	123,870
Bureau of Biological Survey	91,290	94,790
Division of Accounts and Disbursements	55,820	59,420
Library	32,660	32,660
Bureau of Public Roads	116,200	106,360
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	965,440	977,430
Bureau of Home Economics	21,760	21,760
Insecticide and Fungicide Board	31,510	30,670
Federal Horticultural Board	53,440	51,520
	6,708,850	6,675,980
	6,675,980	
Net decrease	32,870	

S T A T E M E N T

showing

INCREASES and DECREASES

in the ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS for the Department of Agriculture

for Fiscal Year 1924 as compared with the APPROPRIATIONS

for Fiscal Year 1923.

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Office of the Secretary.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries	$20,600	- - - -
Miscellaneous expenses	- - - -	$5,000
Rent in the District of Columbia	- - - -	5,000
Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work:		
Statutory salaries	- - - -	36,230
General expenses:		
Miscellaneous expenses	- - - -	10,080
Agricultural exhibits at fairs	- - - -	70,000
Printing and binding	- - - -	100,000
Office of Experiment Stations:		
Statutory salaries	4,400	- - - -
General expenses:		
Colleges and stations	- - - -	4,400
Agricultural experiment stations	- - - -	5,000
Extension Service:		
Statutory salaries	23,700	- - - -
General expenses:		
Farmers' cooperative demonstration work	- - - -	15,650
Cooperative agricultural extension work	- - - -	50,000
Agricultural exhibits at fairs	85,080	- - - -
	133,780	301,360
		133,780
Net decrease		167,580

Weather Bureau.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries.....	- - - -	- - - -
General Expenses:		
Central office expenses.....	$3,000	- - - -
Station expenses.....	5,000	- - - -
Frost warnings.	- - - -	$12,000
Investigating atmospheric phenomena.....	25,000	- - - -
	33,000	12,000
	12,000	
Net increase.....	21,000	

Bureau of Animal Industry.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries	- - - -	$24,170
General expenses:		
Cattle ticks	- - - -	160,000
Animal husbandry	$15,680	- - - -
Hog cholera eradication	- - - -	103,980
Construction, Beltsville, Md	15,000	- - - -
Meat inspection	- - - -	25,000
	30,680	313,150
		30,680
Net decrease		282,470

Bureau of Plant Industry.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries	- - - -	$12,540
General expenses:		
Pathological laboratory	- - - -	5,000
Fruit diseases	$19,000	- - - -
Citrus canker	30,000	- - - -
Cotton and truck diseases	10,000	- - - -
Crop physiology	10,000	- - - -
Crop acclimatization	20,000	- - - -
Crop technology	10,000	- - - -
Cereal investigations	40,000	- - - -
Barberry eradication	- - - -	150,000
Economic and systematic botany	3,600	- - - -
Dry land agriculture	11,000	- - - -
Nut culture	10,000	- - - -
Pomology	15,000	- - - -
Horticulture	7,500	- - - -
Arlington farm	- - - -	50,000
Forage crops	5,000	- - - -
New and rare seeds	- - - -	20,000
Purchase and distribution new and rare seeds	- - - -	360,000
Deficiencies (citrus canker and nut culture)	- - - -	105,000
Cereal disease control	- - - -	25,000
	191,100	727,540
		191,100
Net decrease		536,440

Forest Service.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries	$5,980	- - - -
General expenses:		
Forests and general administration	- - - -	$23,500
Sanitation and fire prevention	5,000	- - - - -
Forest products	10,800	- - - - -
Improvements of the National Forest	23,000	- - - - -
Payments to school funds	- - - -	10,000
Roads and trails for States	- - - -	20,000
	44,780	53,500
		44,780
Net decrease		8,720

Bureau of Chemistry.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries.....	- - - -	$14,100
General expenses:		
Agricultural investigations.....	$22,500	- - - -
Table and sweet syrup investigations.....	20,000	- - - -
Food and drug act.....	33,000	- - - -
	75,500	14,100
	14,100	
Net increase.....	61,400	

Bureau of Soils.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries	- - - -	$2,800
General expenses:		
Chemical investigations	- - - -	- - - -
Physical investigations	- - - -	- - - -
Fertilizer investigations	- - - -	10,000
Soil surveys	- - - -	48,200
Classification of agricultural lands	- - - -	- - - -
Administrative expenses	- - - -	- - - -
Decrease		61,000

Bureau of Entomology.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries.....	- - - -	$4,200
General expenses:		
Deciduous fruits.....	$25,000	- - - -
Forest insects.....	5,000	- - - -
Truck crop insects.....	13,000	- - - -
Preventing spread of moths.....	- - - -	69,000
	43,000	73,200
		43,000
Net decrease.....		30,200

Bureau of Biological Survey.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries.....	$3,500	- - - -
General expenses:		
Maintenance, Animal and bird reservations.....	- - - -	$1,800
Food habits of birds and animals.....	- - - -	31,640
	3,500	33,440
		3,500
Net decrease.....		29,940

Division of Accounts and Disbursements.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries.....	$3,600	- - - -

Library.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries.....	- - - -	- - - -
General expenses.....	$5,000	- - - -
Increase.....	5,000	- - - -

Bureau of Public Roads.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries.....	- - - -	$9,840
General expenses.....	- - - -	- - - -
Decrease.....	- - - -	9,840

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries	$11,990	- - - -
General expenses:		
Farm management and practice	- - - -	$9,720
Marketing and distributing farm products	79,220	- - - -
Crop and live stock estimates	7,000	- - - -
Foreign competition and demand	15,000	- - - -
Market inspection of perishable foods	100,000	- - - -
Market news service	- - - -	3,600
Enforcement of the cotton futures act	- - - -	3,000
Administration of the U. S. warehouse act	16,400	- - - -
Enforcement of the standard containers act	1,200	- - - -
Completion of wool work	- - - -	3,000
	230,810	19,320
	19,320	
Net increase	211,490	

Bureau of Home Economics.

No change.

Enforcement of the Insecticide Act.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries.....	- - - -	$840

Federal Horticultural Board.

	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries.....	- - - -	$1,920
General expenses:		
Enforcement of the Plant Quarantine Act.....	$200,640	- - - -
Extermination of the Potato Wart.....	- - - -	20,300
	200,640	22,220
	22,220	
Net increase.....	178,420	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Increase	Decrease
Experiments and demonstrations in live-stock production	- - - -	$41,500
Field Station, Woodward, Okla.	- - - -	6,500
Eradicating foot-and-mouth disease	- - - -	45,000
Eradication of pink bollworm of cotton	- - - -	136,440
Vault for refrigerating plant	- - - -	25,000
Olympic National Forest	- - - -	8,000
Operation of Center Market, Washington, D.C.	$11,000	- - -
Collection of seed grain loans	- - - -	30,000
Forest road development	- - - -	3,000,000
Forest highways	- - - -	7,000,000
	11,000	10,292,440
		11,000
Net decrease		10,281,440

SPECIAL ITEMS.

	Increase	Decrease
Forest roads and trails.....	$3,000,000	- - - -
Cooperative construction of rural post roads.....	30,000,000	- - - -
Increase of compensation.....	- - - - -	$3,232,863
	33,000,000	3,232,863
	3,232,863	
Net increase.....	29,767,137	

SUMMARY.

	1923	1924
Office of the Secretary	$11,116,816	$10,949,236
Weather Bureau	1,925,235	1,946,235
Bureau of Animal Industry	9,968,076	9,685,606
Bureau of Plant Industry	3,632,910	3,096,470
Forest Service	10,232,302	10,223,582
Bureau of Chemistry	1,277,631	1,339,031
Bureau of Soils	371,775	310,775
Bureau of Entomology	1,803,080	1,772,880
Bureau of Biological Survey	870,565	840,625
Division of Accounts and Disbursements	55,820	59,420
Division of Publications	-----	-----
Library	57,660	62,660
States Relations Service	-----	-----
Bureau of Public Roads	483,320	473,480
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	3,556,183	3,767,673
Bureau of Home Economics	71,760	71,760
Insecticide and Fungicide Board	156,510	155,670
Federal Horticultural Board	184,590	363,010

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous items:		
Demonstrations on reclamation projects	39,000	39,000
Cooperative fire protection	400,000	400,000
Acquisition of lands	450,000	450,000
Experiments and demonstrations in live stock production	46,500	5,000
Experiments in dairying in Western U. S.	40,000	40,000
Field Station, Woodward, Okla	6,500	- - -
Eradication of pink bollworm	547,840	411,400
Foot-and-mouth disease	50,000	5,000
Eradication of date scale	13,000	13,000
Vault for refrigerating plant	25,000	- - -
Olympic National Forest	33,000	25,000
Protection of lands in Oregon and California	35,000	35,000
Operation of Center Market	165,000	176,000
Enforcement of Packers and Stockyards Act	410,500	410,500
Grain Futures Act	103,600	103,600
Collection of seed grain loans	50,000	20,000
Cooperative construction, etc., of roads and trails, national forests	1,000,000	1,000,000
Forest road development	10,000,000	- - -
Special items:		
Forest roads and trails	- - -	3,000,000
Cooperative construction of rural post roads	- - -	30,000,000
Increase of compensation	3,232,863	- - -
Total for Department	62,412,036	81,251,613

SUMMARY.

	Increase	Decrease
Office of the Secretary	- - - -	$167,580
Weather Bureau	$21,000	- - - -
Bureau of Animal Industry	- - - -	282,470
Bureau of Plant Industry	- - - -	536,440
Forest Service	- - - -	8,720
Bureau of Chemistry	61,400	- - - -
Bureau of Soils	- - - -	61,000
Bureau of Entomology	- - - -	30,200
Bureau of Biological Survey	- - - -	29,940
Division of Accounts and Disbursements	3,600	- - - -
Library	5,000	- - - -
Bureau of Public Roads	- - - -	9,840
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	211,490	- - - -
Bureau of Home Economics	- - - -	- - - -
Insecticide and Fungicide Board	- - - -	840
Federal Horticultural Board	178,420	- - - -
Miscellaneous	- - - -	10,281,440
Special Items	29,767,137	- - - -
	33,480,910	11,408,470
	11,408,470	
Net increase	18,839,577	

Analysis of Summary.

Appropriation	1923	1924	Increase	Decrease
Statutory salaries.....	$6,708,850	$6,675,980	- - -	$32,870
General expenses.....	30,220,323	29,355,633	- - -	864,690
Total, Agricultural Act and Estimates.....	36,929,173	36,031,613	- - -	897,560
Permanent and Indefinite Appropriations.....	22,250,000	12,220,000	- - -	10,030,000
Special Items.....	3,232,863	33,000,000	$29,767,137	- - - -
Grand total, Department of Agriculture.....	62,412,036	81,251,613	29,767,137	10,927,560
Net Increase for Department.....			18,839,577	

STATEMENT

Showing Language OMITTED and INSERTED in

the ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS for the Department of

Agriculture for Fiscal Year 1924.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Mechanical shops and power plant:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

"Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture may, by transfer settlement through the general accounting office, reimburse any appropriation made for the salaries and compensation of employees in the mechanical shops of the department from the appropriation made for the bureau, office, or divisionfor which any work in said shops is performed, and such reimbursement shall be at the actual cost of labor for such work.

Miscellaneous Expenses:

The following language is recommended inserted by the Department:

", including necessary expenses for the maintenance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the official use of the Secretary of Agriculture;"

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

", of which not to exceed $5,000 shall be immediately available for the purchase of an automobile for the official use of the Secretary of Agriculture."

Authorization to erect vault:

The following paragraph is recommended omitted by the Department:

"The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to construct in the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, in the District of Columbia and at a point to be selected by him, a vault at a cost of not exceeding $2,500, for the safe storage outside of laboratories and buildings, of supplies of highly inflammable materials, the cost of such vault to be prorated and paid from the appropriation provided for the bureaus occupying space therein."

OFFICES OF EDITORIAL AND DISTRIBUTION WORK.

General Expenses:

The following changes are recommended by the Department:

Omit "Division of Publications" and insert in lieu thereof "Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work."

The paragraph providing for suitable agricultural exhibits at fairs, is recommended by the Department to be transferred to Extension Service.

Printing and Binding:

The following changes are recommended by the Department in the paragraph providing for Printing and Binding:

Insert the word "all".

Insert the words "for the Department of Agriculture."

Insert the words "all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, including"

Insert the words "Provided, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to such printing and binding as now is, or may hereafter be, specially authorized by law or by the regulations or decisions of the Joint Committee on Printing, Congress of the United States."

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

General Expenses:

The following changes are recommended by the Department:

Omit the words "and Territories,".

Omit the words "and Territories,".

Omit the words "Provided, That not to exceed $15,000 shall be paid to each State or Territory under this act".

Colleges and States:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

"and the Act approved May 8, 1914, entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture,".

Agricultural Experiment Stations:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

", of which $11,800, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be immediately available".

EXTENSION SERVICE.

Agricultural Exhibits at Fairs:

This paragraph has been transferred from the Division of Publications, and the following language is recommended omitted:

", in cooperation with other departments of the Government."

"and the payment of rent"

Insert the words "in or".

General Administrative Expenses:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

"lines of work of the States Relations Service, including the offices of the director, the chief clerk, the officers in charge of publications, library, accounts, records, supplies, and property."

Insert the words "Extension Service."

WEATHER BUREAU.

Frost warnings:

The paragraph providing for "investigations, observations, and reports, forecasts, warnings, and advices for the protection of horticultural interests from frost damage, $12,000", is recommended omitted in accordance with reduction made in the appropriation by the Budget Bureau.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

General Expenses:

Eradication of tuberculosis:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

", of which $300,000 shall be immediately available,"

Animal husbandry:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

"hereby made immediately"

Eradicating hog cholera:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

"And"

Construction, Beltsville:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

"a sewage-disposal plant"

The following language is recommended inserted by the Department:

"a dairy barn"

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

General Expenses:

"Pathological laboratory:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

": Provided, That $10,000 of this amount shall be used for research in brown-rot and kindred diseases of peach trees".

Blister rust control:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

"of which $50,000 shall be immediately available".

Cereal disease control:

The following paragraph is recommended omitted by the Department:

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the emergency caused by the existence in the United States of flag smut of wheat, take-all, helminthosporium, and other destructive soil and seed-infecting diseases of wheat and of other cereals, $25,000, to be used in cooperation with the Plant Disease Survey, investigations, and control authorities of the several States to prevent the further spread of and to eradicate or control these diseases;"

Dry-land agriculture:

The following language is recommended inserted by the Department:

"Provided, That the limitations in this Act as to the cost of farm buildings shall not apply to this paragraph:"

Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds:

The paragraph providing purchase and distribution of valuable seeds is recommended omitted by the Department.

FOREST SERVICE.

General Expenses:

National Forest District One:

The following language is recommended inserted by the Department:

"Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to use not to exceed $500 of the funds herein appropriated for District One for the marking of the graves in St. Maries, Idaho, of fire fighters who lost their lives while fighting forest fires in the employ of the Forest Service in 1910: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to use not to exceed $200 in caring for the graves of fire fighters buried at Wallace, Idaho, and St. Maries, Idaho".

National Forest District Six:

The following changes are recommended:

Omit the word "and" and insert "and California".

Fighting forest fires:

The following language is recommended inserted by the Department:

"Provided, That not to exceed $25,000 of this amount may be used in meeting emergencies caused by forest insects".

Improvement of national forests:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

": Provided further, That hereafter no part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall be used to pay the transportation or traveling expenses of any forest officer or agent except he be traveling on business directly connected with the Forest Service and in furtherance of the works, aims, and objects specified and authorized by law: And provided further, That hereafter no part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper or magazine article, but this shall not prevent the giving out to all persons, without discrimination, including newspapers and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts or official information of value to the public".

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

No Change.

BUREAU OF SOILS.

No change.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

General Expenses:

Tropical and sub-tropical fruit insects:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

", of which sum $10,000 shall be immediately available for investigations of the camphor scale."

Preventing Spread of Moths:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

", of which sum $100,000 shall be immediately available."

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

No change.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

No change.

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS.

The Division of Publications, with its appropriations, has been made a part of the new Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work under the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

No change.

STATES RELATIONS SERVICE.

The States Relations Service, with its appropriations, has been made a part of the new Office of Experiment Stations, and Extension Service, under the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Home Economics.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS.

General Expenses:

Road material investigations:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

"For investigations of the chemical and physical character of road materials, for conducting laboratory and field experiments, and for studies and investigations in road design, independently or in cooperation with the State highway departments and other agencies, $175,000, payable out of the administrative fund provided by the Federal aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended."

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

General Expenses:

Crop and live stock estimates:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

"States Relations Service."

The following language is recommended inserted by the Department in lieu of the language above omitted:

"Extension Service."

Enforcement of the United States Cotton Futures Act:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

"1923."

The following language is recommended inserted by the Department in lieu of the language above omitted:

"1924."

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS.

General Expenses:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

> "With the cooperation of other bureaus of the Department."

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE BOARD.

No change.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

No change.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Printing and Binding:

The paragraph providing for printing and binding for the Department is recommended by the Department to be transferred to the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Experiments and Demonstrations in Live-Stock Production in the Cane-Sugar and Cotton Districts of the United States:

The following language is recommended to be inserted in accordance with reduction made in the appropriation by the Budget Bureau:

> "Provided, That at any time during the fiscal year 1923, or thereafter, when the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that the interests of the Government will be subserved thereby, he is hereby authorized to relinquish all interests in the lands now used by the Department of Agriculture as an experiment station situated near New Iberia, Louisiana, to the original donors thereof; and to appraise the buildings, animals, machinery, equipment, and all other personal property and to sell the same at public or private sale, at such price or prices, on such terms, and in such manner as he may deem for the best interests of the Government, the proceeds from all sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the miscellaneous receipts; and he is further authorized to execute such instruments of conveyance as may be requisite to accomplish the purposes aforesaid: Provided, further, however, That, in lieu of the sale of the animals, equipment, and other personal property as aforesaid authorized, the same or any portion thereof may be transferred to other stations of the Department of Agriculture."

Field Station, Woodward, Oklahoma:

The paragraph providing for the establishment in connection with the Woodward, Oklahoma, field station of a live-stock department, is recommended omitted in accordance with reduction made in the appropriation by the Budget Bureau.

Passenger-Carrying Vehicles:

The following language is recommended omitted by the Department:

"Provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall, on the first day of each regular session of Congress, make a report to Congress showing the amount expended under the provisions of this paragraph during the preceding fiscal year:"

The following language is recommended inserted by the Department:

"Provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to purchase, from any appropriation heretofore or hereafter made for cooperating with the States in the construction of roads or highways or for the construction of National Forest roads and trails, motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles to replace such vehicles transferred under authority of the Acts of February 25, 1919 (40 Stat., 1201), March 15, 1920 (41 Stat., 530), and November 9, 1921 (42 Stat., 212), from the War Department and retained and used by the Secretary of Agriculture in the construction and maintenance of National Forest roads or other roads constructed under his direct supervision which are or may become unserviceable, and the Secretary of Agriculture may exchange such unserviceable vehicles or parts thereof in part payment for new vehicles authorized to be purchased: And provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to use from any surplus war material turned over to him for distribution to the States for road-building purposes such passenger-carrying vehicles as may be necessary for official use of the department in Washington, and the necessary expense for maintaining and operating such vehicles is hereby authorized to be paid from any available lump fund appropriation heretofore or hereafter made for the department."

Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious Diseases of Animals:

The following changes are recommended by the Department in the paragraph providing for eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals:

Omit "1922" and insert "1923".

Omit "1923" and insert "1924".

Eradication of Pink Bollworm:

The paragraph providing for border inspection under this item is recommended by the Department to be transferred to General Expenses, under the plant quarantine act, of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Control and Prevention of Spread of the Mexican Bean Beetle:

The paragraph providing for the control and prevention of spread of the Mexican Bean beetle is recommended by the Department to be transferred to the Bureau of Entomology proper.

Mileage Rates for Motor Vehicles:

The following changes are recommended by the Department in the paragraph providing for mileage rates for motor vehicles:

Omit "1923" and insert "1924"; omit "3" and insert "4"; and omit "7" and insert "10".

Vault for Refrigerating Plant:

The paragraph providing for the construction of a vault for refrigerating plant is recommended by the Department to be omitted.

Center Market, District of Columbia:

The following changes are recommended by the Department in the paragraph providing for Center Market, District of Columbia:

Omit the word "water."

Insert the words "Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture may purchase necessary supplies and equipment for use at Center Market, without regard to the awards made by the General Supply Committee."

Insert the words: "under such rules as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe."

Enforcement of the Grain Futures Act:

The following changes are recommended by the Department in the paragraph providing for the enforcement of the Grain Futures Act:

Omit "Future Trading Act, approved August 24, 1921", and insert "Grain Futures Act, approved September 21, 1922."

Official Travel:

The following paragraph is inserted by the Department, and is in the nature of an annual report to Congress showing the per diem rates in lieu of subsistence that will be allowed to employees by the Secretary:

"Offices and employees of the Department of Agriculture traveling on official business, when authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with section 13 of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 680), will receive such allowances from each lump-sum appropriation provided for herein and made available for travel expenses, at rates of $1.20, $1.50, $2.40, $2.50, $3, $3.50, or $4, varying with the character of work to be performed and the section of the country to be visited."

Collection of Seed Grain Loans:

The following new paragraph is recommended to be inserted by the Department:

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect moneys due the United States on account of loans made to farmers under the seed grain loan provisions of the Act of March 3, 1921, and the Seed Grain Loan Act of March 20, 1922, including the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary, fiscal year 1924."

Maximum Salaries:

The following changes are recommended by the Department in the paragraph providing for maximum salaries:

Omit "1923" and insert "1924".

Omit "1923" and insert "1924".

Omit "eight" and insert "twelve".

Omit "three" and insert "five".

SPECIAL ITEMS.

Forest Roads and Trails:

The following new paragraph is recommended to be inserted by the Department:

"That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, there is hereby appropriated for forest roads and trails, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until expended, in accordance with the provisions of said section 23, the sum of $3,000,000, being part of the sum of $6,500,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, by paragraph 2 of section 4 of the Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1923, approved June 19, 1922."

Cooperative Construction of Rural Post Roads:

The following new paragraph is recommended to be inserted by the Department:

"That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved June 11, 1916, and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act as amended, the sum of $30,000,000, being part of the sum of $65,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, by paragraph 1 of Section 4 of the Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1923, approved June 19, 1922: Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, immediately upon the passage of this Act, to apportion among the several states as provided in section 21 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, the sum of $65,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, by said paragraph 1 of Section 4 of the Act approved June 19, 1922: Provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall act upon projects submitted to him under his apportionment of this authorization and his approval of any such project shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of its proportional contribution thereto."